STAGE LINE
ILLE TO WARSAW.
LINE from Fayetteville
been reduced to a tri-
ill leave Fayetteville and
Sundays, Tuesdays and
M.—leave Warsaw on
Fridays.
fair trial, and is the best,
that is now running from
& LOVE, *Proprietors.*
44-tf
ICE.
Executrix of the last
of Col. Jas. H. Hooper,
term last of the Court of
ns for the County of Cum-
bered to the Estate are re-
counts, and those having
are required to present
the time limited by law.
HOOPER, *Executrix.*
OFULA
AND
DISEASES.
NCENTRATED
ARILLA,
ofulous, Mercurial, Sy-
diseases, which de-
ulous habit of body,
ocess, without boiling, and
in a concentrated form,
the root, obtained from the
similar,
peatedly tested in private
ul treatment of the worst
the cure of which Sarsapa-
er other preparations of that
&c. had been used without
es of extensive ulcerations,
ores, in simple Scrofula, and
ic diseases, have been per-
e in three months, without
ept the most simple appli-
sed. A trial of two or three
will prove the efficacy and
ation.
ticularly useful after calo-
has been given too freely
the cure of a certain dis-
culated, in such cases, to
the body, and restore the
nitution, and may be taken
ge when the system is not
ective or two bottles, on ordi-
ed, will prove an effectual
y diseases; and, in recent
s cure, after three or four
of eight grains each, night
taken, followed by salts,
ment.
wholesale and retail, by
TRIPLETT, at his Drug Store,
ewark, New Jersey.
J. & J. F. TRIPPE, Gen-
192, Maiden Lane, N. York.
article for sale at the
9tf
o the Afflicted.
ICATED LOZENGES.—
Coughs, Colds, Asthma,
ness of the Chest and Con-
ptions to all other remedies,
ence effectually.
estroying worms that never
ve been sold, and never
e failure.
—We recommend Sher-
es to our readers as the
ne we have ever tried.
ds of distressing coughs
Lozenges we have used
ch success.—*Ex. State.*
For sale at the Fayette-
49-1Y
AFFLICTED,
getable Powder
Syrup,
s Bronchitis, Liver Com
, Colds, &c.
has been before the
ic for years, and as far as
ts critically called as a remedy
mmon complaints, when
to the directions. Those
e trial of it, are advised to
e to four weeks; and that
mission of even one dose.—
ase can be a fair trial of
and surprising have been
ts in consumptive con-
nts, to all appearances,
grave. In many cases,
inguished, this medicine
s it were by miracle, the
to health and usefulness,
ses, too, liver complaints of
ly aggravated cases of
to this powerful remedy.
it is a never failing cure,
and according to the pro-
in cases of common colds
article that can more safely
, inasmuch as it removes
chest and lungs; and when
greatest difficulty is over,
stored to perfect health.
ase of the lungs is check-
the superfluous humors
the body. Hence,
nt until the moisture of
restores the pulse to the na-
repeated observation and ex-
feels himself warranted to
article used in the form of
quickly reduce the pulse,
ers, taken in tea or syrup
ct effect on the kidneys,
antity of water to come off
the water to appear per-
ersish appearances. As a
cases of whooping coughs
lungs, it is unsurpassed by
the public. It is, moreover,
the appetite. It is believed
ases have been made by its
ore the public.
his medicine is particularly
notes a gentle and healthy
ks morbid and pernicious
ine affections and congestion
ough, promotes a mild and
oves pains from the chest, re-
ght respiration; corrects ob-
l leaves the bowels in a regu-
Those painful symptoms
lungs readily yield to this
asonably resorted to; and re
cure after three or four
of eight grains each, night
taken, followed by salts,
ment.
bodily vigor which that
consumption, if left to its natu
destroys.
may be seen on application.
for sale by the Proprietor, on
d by A. W. STEEL.
75tf
ng of all kinds
executed at this Office

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1842. [NO. 1309.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

NEW GOODS,
Uncommonly Cheap.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, crapes, Chicorys, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Swiss, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 Irish Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Bleached and Brown Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this section—all of which are offered at reduced prices for cash or to punctual customers on time.

June 27, 1842. 8tf

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

5 HHDS prime New Orleans SUGAR,
2 do. do. do. MOLASSES,
For sale by Steamer Henrietta, and for sale
COOK & CO.
June 29, 1842. 8-3w

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a FRESH SUPPLY of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,
Fashionable Hats, Hardware, &c.,

Which I am disposed to sell at reduced Prices.
H. LEETE.
North West corner of Market Square.
June 28, 1842. 8tf

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road.
Apply to H. LEETE.
June 28, 1842. 8tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Cass, Egleston & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the articles, that they can be furnished by sending their orders at this place. We *warrant* the article to be good, if it is not, we furnish a new pair to the mill.
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE,
AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, July 7, 1842, at the Market House, LOT AND DWELLING HOUSE in Fayetteville, the lot is about 2 acres, the House is convenient, with double piazza in front, passage and two rooms, with necessary out buildings.

Lot and three story Brick Store on Hay street, occupied by Mr. G. McNeill's, the upper part finished for residence.

Lot and Store on Hay street, occupied by J. H. Rigby.

One-third interest in the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse.

Two Vacant Lots in Belmont, viz: No. 8, joins W. M. Lean, and fronts on Morganton Road.

No. 9, near Academy Square, and joins Miss Lee's.

No. 2, one half of the lot opposite the above, and fronts Rock and Myrtle streets.

The plat of Belmont can be seen at the auction store. Terms liberal, and at a sale.

JAMES G. COOK.
JOHN H. COOK,
WILKINGS, Auctioneer.
June 25, 1842. 8-ts

A Cape Fear Plantation,
With the Turpentine and Timbered Land, for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, being desirous to remove his property to the South Western country, offers for Sale his REAL ESTATE in the county of Baden, which consists of

2,000 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,

Including one of the best Corn Plantations on the Cape Fear River, with between 200 and 300 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation. A large supply of prime land to clear. About one half of the land is River Survey;—the residue is Timbered Pine land, as well suited to the Turpentine and Lumber business as any section of the State. The improvements are a fine set of MILLS, Saw and Grist in complete operation;—a very good DWELLING, with its appurtenant out-houses, hand-somely situated, and well supplied with the very best spring water. The property will be sold on accommodating terms, and at a price suited to the hardness of the times. Any persons that may wish to purchase, are invited to examine the property while under the growing crop. Any communications addressed to me, at Prospect Hall P. O. will be attended to.
JOHN SMITH.
June 22, 1842. 8-tf

HICKORY SPRING,

SITUATED in the County of Chatham, N. Carolina, eighteen miles South-west of Pittsborough—so well known for its medical virtues, is now in good repair, and the subscriber is ready for the reception of visiters. The proprietor thinks it entirely unnecessary to add words or certificates to recommend the water, as the many cures which it has performed will sufficiently recommend to invalids the virtue of the water in many diseases, particularly Dyspepsia.

TERMS OF BOARD.

Ninety cents per day; Five dollars and fifty cents per week. Children and servants, half price. Horses fifty cents per day. Cold, shower, and warm baths prepared at the shortest notice.
WM. BOWEN.
June 16, 1842. 8-3w

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from this City on the 22d ultimo, a negro woman named HAGAR. Said woman was purchased in Charleston, S. C. about two weeks since. She is a dark mulatto, between 25 and 30 years of age, five feet 3 or 4 inches in height. When spoken to, she generally holds her head down, and has a scar on one heel. She is intelligent, and may endeavor to pass as a free person, and may have procured papers for the purpose. The above reward of Thirty Dollars will be paid, on her being delivered to the Jailor of Wake County.
Raleigh, June 27. 8-5w

SPLENDID
LOTTERIES
FOR JULY, 1842.
J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.
30,000 DOLLAR CAPITAL.
Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class I, for 1842 to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, July 9, 1842.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$20,000	1 Prize of	1 595
1 Prize of	10 000	2 Prizes of	1 500
1 Prize of	5 000	30 Prizes of	1 000
1 Prize of	3 500	50 Prizes of	250
1 Prize of	3.000	75 Prizes of	200
1 Prize of	2,500	&c.	&c.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter do 32 50

35,000 DOLLARS! 12,000 DOLLARS!
Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY,

Class I, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday, July 16th, 1842.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of	35 000	1 Prize of	1 760
1 Prize of	12 000	1 Prize of	1 600
1 Prize of	6 000	2 Prizes of	1 500
1 Prize of	4 000	3 Prizes of	1 200
1 Prize of	3 387	5 Prizes of	1,250
1 Prize of	2 000	100 Prizes of	500
1 Prize of	1 900	100 Prizes of	400
1 Prize of	1 800	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $120 00
Ditto ditto 25 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarter do 32 50

CAPITAL 30,000 DOLLARS!
UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 10 for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, July 23, 1842.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$30 000	1 Prize of	$1,800
1 Prize of	10 000	1 Prize of	1 700
1 Prize of	5 000	1 Prize of	1 600
1 Prize of	3 333	10 Prizes of	1 500
1 Prize of	2 200	10 Prizes of	1 000
1 Prize of	2 000	10 Prizes of	300
1 Prize of	1 900	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $120 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half do 60 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter do 30 00

$25,000! $12,500!
Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class K for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, July 30, 1842.

GRAND PRIZES.

1 Prize of	$25 000	20 Prizes of	$1 000
1 Prize of	12 500	20 Prizes of	500
1 Prize of	7 000	40 Prizes of	300
1 Prize of	4 320	&c.	&c.

1st Drawn No. $20; 2d or 3d, $16; 4th or 5th, $12 Lowest prize $10.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of 22 Whole Tickets $120 00
Ditto ditto 22 Half do 60 00
Ditto ditto 22 Quarter do 30 00

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address
J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

☞ Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.
June 24, 1842. 8td-pd

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

Turk's Island Salt, &c.

5,000 BUSHELS Turks Island SALT.
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
12 boxes Stuart's CANDIES.
For sale by
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.
June 2, 1842. 5-tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Patrick Dailey of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

Duncan T. Patterson of Sampson county, Schoolmaster, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st October next.

John M. Stedman of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington on Monday the 31st of October next.

Robert Wooten of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

James H. Cole of Richmond county, Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

John Cole of Richmond county, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

John C. Latta of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

James Jenkins of Cumberland county, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

Charles A. McMillan of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*
June 18, 1842. 7-10w

Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs.

THE Subscriber has for sale, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following articles:—

DYESTUFFS—Ground Logwood, Fustre, Cam Wood and Brazil Wood, Pink Saucers, Red and White Argol, Blue Nut Galls, Prussiate Potash, Lac Dye, Indigo, Madder, &c.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—Balsam Copiava, Aqua Ammonia, Quinine, Blue Mass, Croton Oil, Cream Tartar, Tartar Emetic, Powdered Rhu, Powdered Liquorice Root, Liquorice Ball, Gum Arabic, Sugar Lead, Camphor, Seidlitz Powders, Squills, Powdered Cantharides, Ipecac, Opium, Calomel, Super Car. of Soda, Powdered Cubebs, Epsom Salts, assorted Phials. Also, Laudanum, Paregoric, with a general assortment of Essences. Above articles are all of good quality.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
May 31, 1842 4tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

C. C. SMITH
(From London,)

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.
November 12, 1841. 76tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Henry B. Beatty, dec'd, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland.—All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Persons having accounts, will please hand them to Major John S. Pearson.
ELIZA J. BEATTY, *Executrix.*
December 13, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers qualified as Executor and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Asa Beebe, dec'd, at June Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same, are required to present them, properly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
JOS. CARMON, *Executor.*
M. BEEBE, *Executrix.*
June 8, 1842. 6-4w

NEW BOOKS.

ZANONI, Bulwer's last Novel; The Two Admirals, Cooper's last; Stephens's Egypt, Arabia Petræa, &c.; Key to Revelations; The Preacher; U. S. Dispensatory, Hooper's Dictionary; Webster's 8vo. Dictionary; American Almanac, &c. &c.
Just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 21.

A TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Pittsborough Academy wish to employ a Teacher for that Institution. Those who wish the situation will please address the Secretary, *post paid*, immediately.
M. Q. WADDELL, *Secretary.*
Pittsborough, June 7. 5-10Jy

House Carpentering.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, and by despatch and punctuality, hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
L. SOLOMONS.

P. S. Persons from the up-country can be supplied with doors, blinds and sashes, door and window frames, at shortest notice and on most reasonable terms.

☞ He will be found at all times at his Shop on Grove street, near the Court House, or at the Jackson Hotel, Liberty Point.

Two white Boys, as Apprentices, would be taken as above.
January 8, 1842. 85-6m

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.
JOHN McARN.
June 16, 1841 54-tf.

SHOCCO SPRINGS,
Warren County, N. Carolina.

THE PROPRIETRESS of this Establishment takes pleasure in informing her friends and the Public, that her House will be opened early in June, with every convenience that may be necessary to the comfort and pleasure of those who may favor her with their patronage.

The virtues of the Waters are so well known, as hardly to require a reference. In those cases of Liver Complaint and Debility, arising from repeated attacks of Bilious Fever, in Intermittent Fevers, Hemorrhages from weakness, Dropsy and Indigestion, they have, in numberless instances, effected a permanent cure; and the testimony of those who have been benefitted by their use, might be furnished if it were deemed necessary.

As a place of resort for those who seek pleasure and relief from the cares and anxieties of business, it is unsurpassed in the State.

Having procured an ample supply of ICE, with a Bar, furnished with the best of Wines and Liquors; a Table, with all the luxuries of an abundant country, I think I may safely promise my patrons their money's worth. My charges shall be as follows:—

Board for single person per day,	$1 25
" " " " week,	7 50
" " " " month,	25 00
" families of 2 or more persons (each) pr. day	1 00
" " " " " " week	6 00
" " " " " " mo.	20 00

Horses will be kept as low as the price of Provender will permit.

To persons or families boarding by the season, a liberal deduction will be made.

To Parents, I would remark, that I have employed a superior Female Teacher, who will devote her whole time to such children as may be placed under her care.
ANN JOHNSON.
Shocco, May 13, 1842. 2-115Jy

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Draper and Tailor,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.
GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.
April 9, 1842. 97tf

POETRY.

TO THE SUN-DIAL

Under the window of the Hall of the House of Representatives of the United States.

BY JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Thou silent herald of time's ceaseless flight!
Say, could'st thou speak, what warning voice were thine!
Shade, who can'st only show how others shine!
Dark, sullen witness of resplendent light!
In day's broad glare, and when the noontide bright
Of laughing Fortune sheds the ray divine,
Thy ready favors cheer us—but decline
The clouds of morning and the gloom of night.
Yet are thy counsels faithful, just, and wise,
They bid us seize the moments as they pass—
Snatch the retrieveless sunbeam as it flies,
Nor lose one sand of life's revolving glass—
Aspiring still, with energy sublime,
By virtuous deeds to give ETERNITY TO TIME.

MARRYING FOR MONEY.

BY H. F. HARRINGTON.

There is a gray-haired gentleman in N. York, a retired merchant, whose bland and hearty countenance may be seen every fair day in Broadway, through the windows of his carriage as he takes his airing. There is nothing ostentatious about his equipage—none of that labored display, unfortunately of too many in New York. He does not ape the habits of a foreign aristocracy, by attiring his servants in liveries, and his carriage, though evidently of costly manufacture, is so barren of tinsel, and so unpretending a construction, that the passer-by, as his eye falls upon it in the midst of the ambitious "turn outs" so numerous in Broadway, would never suspect its occupant to be the master of unbounded wealth—capable of buying up, body and soul, nine hundred and ninety-nine of the bedizened and bewhiskered aspirants, who dash by him, as he regularly rumbles along, in their flashy gingerbread vehicles.

He is often accompanied by his wife and daughter; the former preserving, in the wane of life, traces of loveliness; the latter in the dawning of beauty. The dress of these ladies correspond with the elegant simplicity—that test of true elevation and real gentility, which we have remarked upon as distinguishing the husband and father. The jewels they wear are few and tasteful; and, in their plain and becoming attire, they do not make their bodies locomotive milliners' signs, nor tell a tale by extravagance or *outreness* of display, that conscious of deficiency in mental superiority, they would make a parade of the gaudiness of the covering alone for the emptiness within it.

This gentleman came to this city when a young man, a poor adventurer. He left his father's humble fireside in the country, with a blessing and a little pack of clothes, and with a five dollar note in his pocket—all he was worth in the world—he turned his steps toward New York; ignorant of mankind, of the world's guilt and crime—of the thousand seeking, like himself, a livelihood, who congregate in this mortal whirlpool—but full of expectation—of hope—of determination—of energy. It was distant several days' travel, but he did not greatly diminish his scanty funds, for the farmer's door at which he applied at nightfall, was ever open to receive, and a few hours' labor the succeeding day requited—for he would have scorned to accept of charity—the hospitality extended to him. He sought a mean cheap lodging-house when at last he trod with eager foot the streets of the city; and although wondering curiosity was awake, he wasted no time in idleness, but sedulously employed himself in seeking occupation. Appearances are deceitful, and it is dangerous to put faith in them; but the merchant who listened to Jacob Flagg's story, and taking the honesty depicted in his face as an endorsement of its truth, made him his porter, and never had reason to regret it.

For four years, he was a faithful servant, diligent, industrious, honest, and frugal.

Closing his duties soon after nightfall, his evenings were his own, and by the light of his lamp he devoted them to the improvement of his mind. At the end of four years, with what he had saved from his earnings, and some little assistance from his employer, he opened a small shop in an obscure part of the city, wherein he vended a small stock of dry goods. From the beginning he succeeded slowly, indeed, yet he succeeded. Whatever one's income may be, however trifling, let him live within it, and he is even then prospering; and to prosper, in a great city, frugality never finds itself at fault. Subsistence and a home may be provided, suitable to any quality of means; and he who casts false pride out of doors, and indulges rather in that ennobling satisfaction, the consciousness that he is wronging no fellow-being by unjust self-indulgence, is laying a foundation for prosperity that nothing can shake; though the goods of earth may be gathered slowly, the soul will be heaping up treasures. Extravagance is a comparative term; and he who, with an income of a few hundreds, exceeds its bounds in his expenditures, is more extravagant than the possessor of millions, whose lavish hands scatter thousands upon thousands from his revenue. Jacob Flagg had a little something left of his first year's gains, and yet a larger sum at the close of the second; tenfold, after the third.

As his condition improved, he cautiously and advisedly improved his mode of living. He removed to a more genteel boarding house—and then a better still—ever careful, however, not to deceive himself and run ahead of duty. The second change was rife with momentous influences upon his destiny; for there boarded in the same house a widow and her pretty daughter, the last an heiress, worth *a thousand dollars!* This widow, named Watkins—not her real name, by the by, for on our veracity we are telling a true story, and it might give offence to be too particular, was not overstocked with wit, and piqued herself as much on her slender jointure, and the thousand dollars Helen was to possess on her wedding day, as though her hundreds had been thousands, and her daughter's thousand a million.—Helen was sensible, very sensible, and resisted, in a good degree, the unhappy influence of her mother's weakness; but most women not being conversant with business, do not appreciate the value of money; and it is not amazing that Helen, when it was constantly a theme of exultation and pride with her mother, should imagine at least, her thousands dollars—a fortune.

Flagg, after a time, loved her—loved her with his whole heart, and was as tenderly loved in return. He had always determined with an honest pride, never to fall in love with a woman who had money, 'it should never be cast in his teeth by his wife's grumbling relations that he was supported by her,' and there are few who will accuse him of swerving from his principles, although he did love Helen Watkins, and she had a thousand dollars.

He married her; and on her wedding day, pursuant to her father's will, the thousand dollars were placed in Flagg's hands. Doing as he thought best for their mutual advantage, he invested it in his business; and instead of dashing out with an establishment, remained at the boarding-house. For a time all went well. A loving bride thinks for months, of nothing but love and happiness, and Helen never spoke of the thousand dollars. Flagg furnished her with money sufficient for her wants, and indeed, for her desires; the engrossment of her thoughts otherwise limiting her wishes. But when a year had gone by, she often asked for articles of dress of luxury—luxury to them—which her husband could not afford to give, and gently but resolutely denied her. 'It's very strange,' thought Helen to herself, 'that when he has got all that thousand dollars of mine, he won't let me have what I want.' Her mother fostered these complaining thoughts; and on an occasion when she had set her heart on something which he refused to purchase, she ventured to vent her disappointment in reproaches and referred to the thousand dollars, which she was sure she ought to be at liberty to spend, since it was all her own. Flagg was astonished, indignant; but restrained himself, kindly reasoned with her, and represented to her how paltry a sum, in reality, a thousand dollars was, and how long ago it would have been exhausted, had it been in her possession, by the procurement of half the articles she had solicited. But her pride prevented her from listening with calmness, and she only gathered enough of his explanation to excite, in her warped judgment, the suspicion that it was only given to excuse himself from meanness.

In a short time the thousand dollars came up again—and again—and again; the last time immediately after breakfast. Flagg could bear it no more. Without a rejoinder, he suddenly left his house. His wife saw that he was more than ordinarily moved—that his face wore a startling expression; and regretful, penitent, alarmed, she called earnestly and fearfully for him to return.—But it was too late! It was a sullen, stormy wintry chilly day, when Flagg left his home that morning; it was, too, at the very climax of one of those mercantile crises when the rich feel poor, and the poor beggars; and Flagg, boasted the storm bravely thus far, having congratulated himself that in a few days he should be safe and his fortunes golden forever. How bitter were his sensations as he came down Broadway that morning plashing through the rain. He loved Helen dearly—he knew that she loved him. Their days were all happiness, save that destroyed by this one foible, and, let come what would, he determined to give her, 'a lesson that should last her the rest of her life.'

He did not return to dinner. Helen waited for him, and robbed by her anxiety and remorse of her appetite, would not go down herself, but sat all the afternoon, looking from the window, into the deserted and dreary street, weeping sometimes as though her heart would break. When the day had nearly gone, and she began to strain her eyes to distinguish objects without, she discovered him approaching. She could not—she dared not go to meet him; but when he opened the door, she could not repress a shriek at the haggardness of his countenance. He came to her side, and taking her hand, said in a voice broken by exhaustion and emotion while he extended with the other a roll of bank notes:

'Helen, there are your thousand dollars; I have had toil and anguish and pain enough to get them for you in these dreadful times; but I have resolved, and would not be disappointed. Take them, do with them as you like, and we will be wholly happy, for you can never reproach me more.'

'No, no; not for the world!' sobbed Helen, sinking on her knees in shame; 'oh, husband, forgive me! I shall never be guilty again!'—and she tried to make him accept the notes. He was however resolute; and well knowing from his character that what he had determined on as a proper course he would not swerve from, she dismissed the subject, and they were afterwards indeed happy. He never asked to what purpose she had appropriated her thousand dollars, but it was plain enough that she expended them neither for dress or ornament. If anything, she was more frugal than ever, and he was compelled to question her of her wants and wishes, when he was disposed to gratify them, as he was liberally and freely so soon as his prosperity would authorize it.

Reader, this Flagg is the same hale old fellow whom we have spoken of as riding in his carriage in Broadway; and that wife is his same Helen.—That daughter—ah, I can tell a story of her. She is to be married next week, to a young man not worth a penny—who loves her, and cares not a pin for her father's money, confiding as he does in his own energies—which the old man took care to make sure of before he gave his consent. As to that thousand dollars, it has been accumulating this twenty years—has been added to constantly by the mother, and is now a good round sum;—we have have it from authority,—at least twenty thousand will be a gift to the daughter on the marriage day; but we warrant you, she will hear the whole story of 'the thousand dollars,' and be warned, not to suspect an honest high-minded loving man, of MARRYING FOR MONEY.

Caught at last.—A man by the name of Lynch, who had been the terror of the neighborhood for some time, was recently caught near San Telipe, Texas, and hung without judge or jury.

There is only one of the commandments that women never break—"Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife."

Cotton in India.—We learn from the Nashville Whig that the Natchez Courier contains extracts from a letter of Mr. Thos. J. Finnie, who, about two years ago, in company with three other Mississippians, embarked for India, for the purpose of engaging in the cultivation of cotton. He is settled, it appears, on the banks of the Jamna, a branch of the Ganges, and has the control of a tract of land containing 5,600 acres, with a village of 2,000 inhabitants. He says he is just as sure of making cotton there as on the banks of the Mississippi.

Labor is so cheap that cotton can be produced at half the cost of its production in the United States. The wages of a laboring man is $1 62 cents per month, he furnishing his own subsistence. With the advantages of a favorable soil and climate, and low wages, what is to prevent India from becoming a formidable rival to American cotton in the European market? Mr. Finnie is so well convinced of what can be done, that he intends to plant five hundred acres in cotton on his own responsibility.

Security against Drowning.—Last Friday experiments testing the merits of a new invention known as Guinn's patent buoyant dress were made in New York, in the presence of sundry men of science, a committee of the American Institute, and naval officers attached to the Warspite, the North Carolina, and Columbia. The dress is not at all cumbrous. A sailor can perform his duty in it as well as in another, and it is so buoyant that a man need never fear of sinking clad in it, under any circumstances. This is a more important and useful invention than the life preserver. No cut or hole in it affects its property. One of the dresses in the experiment above alluded to was cut with a knife and several shot fired into it without injuring its efficacy.
Philadelphia Gazette.

Saving of Life by a Dog.—Yesterday morning, some persons were engaged in throwing into the river, from the head of Market wharf, the remains of a large Shark, which had been taken the day before. This attracted a large crowd of persons, and in the rush to get a sight of the Shark, a small negro boy was shoved into the water, the tide running strong at the time. The boy had sunk once, rose, and was about sinking again, when a man of the name of McFarland, (belonging to the City Guard) standing by, called to his dog—a fine large one, of the Newfoundland breed—and bade him fetch the boy. The dog instantly leaped into the water, seized the boy, and nobly stemming the current, bore him to the side of a sloop, on board of which Mr. McFarland had stationed himself, and delivered the boy into his hands. The faithful animal was so much exhausted by his exertions, as to be unable to get on the deck of the vessel without assistance—but exhibiting his sagacity in this case, too, by seizing hold of the pantaloons of his master, with his mouth, to aid in drawing up his body. This noble animal should be allowed the freedom of the city, without being amenable to the dog law, as he is evidently not a "cur of low degree."—*Charleston Courier.*

As the world goes now a man must speak first and think afterwards, or he will not get a hearing at all. We are all under the high pressure system.
Washington Letter.

Too true. Every thing is sacrified to despatch. The steam spirit has swallowed up all others; and impatience, growing in proportion as it has been gratified, longs for a greater celerity. The world is certainly moving with an accelerated motion, and turns quicker on its axis. Every body is hurrying forward. Every thing is got up in a hurry: books, newspapers, lives, universities, journeys and administrations, all are got up against time. Flowers do not, we believe, grow faster than they did a century ago, but boys grow faster into men, and girls into women. Fortunes are more rapidly acquired and lost. There is a general stir. The consequence is, that every body is or fancies himself, busy. Reading men have no time, and read in a hurry. Editors, poets themselves, disregarding Horace, write in a hurry. There is a wonderful increase of knowledge in circulation, but we fear not much reflection. "Many," says Coleridge, "mistake quick recollection for thought." Now, in such times, a quiet, patient man, has but a slender chance of winning a patient ear.
Newark Daily Advertiser.

Jeu d'Esprit.—The editor of the London Age says that, having occasion to explore files of morning papers for an advertisement, several singular notions struck his eye. The following from the British Traveller are specimens:

"Common Sense" if possible in our next.
"Christianity" must be deferred for more temporary matter.
"Scandal" has already appeared in a former number.
"Truth" is inadmissible.
"Honesty" would be unintelligible to many of our readers.
We know nothing of "Good Manners," therefore the writer must be mistaken in his conjectures.
"Scurrility" may depend upon being inserted during the course of the week.
"Decency" must be altered to make it fit for our columns.
"A Patriot" is at present rather out of date.
"An Honest Lawyer," with other originals, in a day or two.
"Matter of Fact" does not come within the circle of newspaper intelligence.

The harbor of New York at the present time presents an unusual & very animated array of ships of war. The noble line-of-battle ship N. Carolina lies off the Castle Garden; outside of her is the British razee Warspite; lower down the bay the U. S. frigate Columbia; off the entrance to the East river the U. S. brig Washington; and higher up the North river the U. S. brig Somers, manned chiefly by apprentices.—*Standard.*

RHODE ISLAND.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated

PROVIDENCE, June 10, 1842.

The "civil commotions" here, to which you allude, have been fomented by the intrigues, mainly, of the leaders of the beaten Van Buren party in this and others of the States. On the settlement of the State of Rhode Island, each of its four colonies, to-wit:—Providence, Newport, Portsmouth and Warwick, was established by the first purchasers of the soil; and, as others joined on and came into the purchase, *they*, too, were admitted into the body politic *and made freemen*. These *four* colonies were, in 1643 and 1651, permitted to unite under one government, of such form, and with such laws, as they, the freemen of the several colonies, "or the major part of them," should adopt. These two charters were granted by the Parliament, and the form of Government adopted was a "Democracy," to be administered by the purchasers, their heirs and assigns, by their magistrates and other agents, by them or the major part of them to be chosen and appointed. In 1663 a new charter was obtained from Charles the Second, principally with a view to define the limits of their territory, and put an end to the encroachments of Massachusetts and Connecticut. In this charter, the good-natured king gave the colonists their own laws, as to their form of government, and wisely secured them against their intolerant and intrusive neighbors. There was no other qualification required by it for admission to vote; but the General Assembly was authorised to admit freemen at discretion. Under this charter, up to 1724, the Assembly followed the practice of the *four* original colonies, and admitted the freemen of the several towns to be freemen of the colony at large; but no person was admitted a freeman of a *town* unless he owned land *within* that town. In 1724, owing to an emulation among the towns for power, a practice had arisen to admit purchasers of *fractional* parts of shares in the original purchase. This was done to swell the vote of the towns in the contests for general ticket officers. The Assembly, therefore, enacted an uniform qualification as to value. This qualification was afterwards varied, from time to time, to meet the fluctuations in the *nominal* value of lands, occasioned by the rise and fall of the *specie* value of paper money; till at last it was fixed at £40 New England currency, and since the revolution at $134, nearly corresponding with it. Under this qualification about 11,000, say 1-10th of the whole population, have now the right to vote.

Here, then, is a case of the voluntary institution of a State, by the rightful owners of all the soil within its own jurisdiction, on the basis of land ownership in all who should exercise the power of the State. Had these individuals no rightful power to establish such a State? You will say they had. The State has existed for two centuries, performing all its duties, in the protection of life, liberty and property to all its citizens. In the course of that long period, it has committed only *one* abuse of power, by enacting severe penalties to enforce the circulation, equivalent to specie, of the paper money of 1786.—That abuse was occasioned by the ignorance of the people as to the nature of currency, and was corrected by their subsequent better information. And since the foundation of the state, there has been no necessity for a statutory definition of *treason against the State*, until about four years ago, nor the least organized resistance to the government, nor even an election riot until the present crisis. The people have enjoyed the most perfect liberty in civil and religious concerns, of which the condition of man is susceptible, and, with all these advantages, have paid lighter taxes than have been paid by the people of any other State in the Union.

If the patriarchs of Rhode Island had a right to establish their "Democracy" on landed ownership, and their sons, successors and assigns" have chosen and propose to continue it on that basis, who can rightfully interfere to prescribe and dictate to them another form of government? Have the natives, who have been protected and have grown up and prospered under these wise, venerable and eminently successful institutions, any such right? It is their duty to foster and respect those laws which have, so far, been the panoply of their rights and their interests; and I take great pleasure in saying, that such is the sentiment of a great majority of them. Our troubles have arisen from the intrigues of the beaten loco-foco party among the in-comers from other States and foreign countries. These are men who, lately, with arms in their hands and set on and backed by Van Buren leaders, most impudently demanded of us a change of our organic law, on the penalty of murder, conflagration and plunder, if we should dare to refuse. Their audacity has converted the whole State into an armed encampment.

The principal defect in the charter and the custom to which it has grown up under it, is partly practical and partly theoretical. The whole power of the State is nominally concentrated in the General Assembly, having never been distributed to independent departments, except by acts which that body has made, altered or repealed at its pleasure. It was by its own act that this body was divided into two houses. That act, and others of the same body affecting the organization of the government, have become, by long usage, a part of our constitution, as valid as the charter itself. They may be *amended* in the spirit and to improve the operations of the customary law; but no General Assembly would dare to *abrogate* any of them. The next election of representatives (they are chosen once in six months) would bring out the *conservative power of the freemen*; a new set of representatives would be chosen, by whom the constitution would be restored. A new fact in this constitutional law, by custom, is now growing up in practice and gaining favour with the people, by which the judges of the Supreme Court, elected once a year by law, are re-elected without regard to their party politics. Without a new constitution, this practice of electing the same judges yearly, as a matter of course, will in a few years, make the judges hold their offices during good behaviour, and virtually establish a distinct judicial department, which the Assembly would not (I question if they now would) dare to invade.

You see, my dear sir, by what I have said, that the *conservative power* of the State by which, really, the best government extant has been maintained for 200 years, and gradually improved by the cautious deductions of reason and experience, is vested in the FREEMEN, now about eleven thousand; say eleven twenty-fourths of the adult male population, exclusive of paupers, convicts, foreigners not naturalized, and persons under guardianship. This body of 11,000 are "the sovereign people" of Rhode Island, and hold the government as "heirs, successors and assigns" of the venerable and virtuous men who founded it. The General Assembly, by whom the operations of the government are directed, are but the agents and servants of these 11,000, and may be displaced by them, the Governor and Senators once a year, the Representatives once in six months. It is from the hands of these 11,000 that a floating population of in-comers from other States and foreigners, backed by a few natives of the State who have sold their freeholds and spent the money, and by still fewer aspiring, discontented and factious Van Buren freeholders, would now wrest the government by arms, if they had the power.

Their pretence for this attempt is, That "all men are by nature free and equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." They then go on, without discriminating between the rights of *nature* and the rights by *society*, to deduce their *natural* right to suffrage from the declaration of Independence. By the same reasoning they might prove their natural right to be equal with others in stature, bodily strength, and mental endowments, as well as to take and enjoy, without his leave, what another has honestly acquired. But suffrage is a creation of *society* and comes not by *nature;* and society is a creature of *mutual consent*, on terms assented to. No man has the right to force himself into society with others, any more than others to compel him to join them. *He* has no right to dictate to *them* any alteration of their laws. If he does not like their laws, let him avoid the society. If he voluntarily joins it, he assents to, and is bound by its laws.

If suffrage were a *natural* right, and necessary to "all men," as the means of protecting and promoting life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," then would laws which exclude women and minors from voting be wholly wrong and void. But there is no State where such exclusions do not exist; and they are, in many instances, imposed by a society which according to the doctrines of these men, upholds the "equal" and "natural" rights of man. A practical surrender of the whole question of "equal, natural rights" as to suffrage.

To this they reply with another and equally fallacious argument. *They are obliged to do militia duty, and to pay taxes.* Military burthens are imposed, let it be remembered, by the constitution and laws of the UNION, and the *States* are obliged to carry out the provisions of the acts of Congress by regulations for the arrangement and organization of the militia according to local peculiarities and convenience. This tax, and it is a heavy one, is therefore paid by the militiamen to the FEDERAL, and not the *State*, government; and paid, as a citizen of the United States, and *not* as a citizen of any State in particular; every where paid as a return for the protection which the federal government affords him.

As to taxes in money; such taxes are paid on *property alone*, as a compensation for the protection which the laws of the State extend to *that*. There has not been a poll tax in this State for more than fifty years; and such a tax is forbidden by law.

Military services are, in our towns and villages, remitted to such men as act as firemen, under that provision of the act of Congress which gives to the legislatures of the several States, the power of exempting from military duty "such other persons" as they may choose to exempt. The place of firemen are considered as a *desirable* commutation for military duty; and, for every vacancy there are, on an average, three or four applicants.

There is no other tax or burthen on resident non-freeholders. No such resident can be forced into a petty town or State office, or into the jury box.—These and other personal services and burthens are imposed on land owners only, who, for refusing to render some of them in their turns, are subjected to fines and other penalties by law.

The *rights* and *privileges* of *all* residents are equal, in all respects, except the right of suffrage and the security for cost required of persons, *not* land holders, who sue in the courts, and the latter imposes no unusual burthen, as every man who sues in the courts of any other State must give a valid and sufficient security for costs.

There is *one* right alone of the non freeholders, which returns to them, on the average, at least five dollars for every dollar which they pay in town and State taxes. *Their children attend the same schools which those of the landholders attend; and, with them, are educated at the public expense.*

And after all, no man, a citizen of the United States, is precluded by our laws from becoming a landholder, by the safe investment of a sum, the double of which many of the malcontents have wasted, in time and money, in their unhallowed attempt at revolution.

Where, then, are the practical grievances, by which the government, instituted by our wise and virtuous forefathers has invaded the "equal right" of any one to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," or "become destructive of these ends." None such can be found, nor have any such been charged by name. The non-freeholders are slaves, forsooth, because they cannot vote. From such a slavery they may, at any time, escape by a ride or walk of not more than five and twenty miles.

But suffrage is general in other States, or nearly so; and we, with the felicitous experience of the workings of our own system for two hundred years, are bound by the example of other States and the new lights of this *enlightened* age, *we* who have never had an election riot, or a disputed election, which was not settled by the peaceful operation of law—are called upon to throw away the well tested certainty of *experience*, to adopt a *theory* which *nature, reason* and *experience* have, over and over again exploded—to make a general suffrage—to bring to our polls, the fraud, violence and commotions by which the ballot boxes in all the cities and large towns of other States are beset. We cannot do it with safety to our rights and liberties. In Pennsylvania and New York, the great body of the suffrage is really made up of landholders. If it were not so, government could not be sustained in these States a single year. It is so, practically in the other great States. The other population is nothing to the numbers of the farmers. The latter form, in all the large States, the *true conservative body*, without which, *a consolidated government* would soon engulph the State institutions throughout the country. Rhode Island contains a larger proportionable town and village population than any other State in the Union. About this population to vote, and no efficient government could be kept up. The real *men of the State*, those whose permanent home is here, would be outnumbered by the in-comers from other States and foreign countries, and driven first from the polls, then from the State itself. The *conservative body* would lose its power of action, and every thing would be at the mercy of a floating population, which though here to-day, will go elsewhere to-morrow.

But there is a mode of extending suffrage, in conformity with the original basis of our government. There is a numerous class of persons, holding real property by titles inferior to those of the freeholders; I mean the *rent payers* for lands, houses, tenements, shops, wharves, &c. The interests of these persons are closely connected with the interests of the present voters; and their admission to the suffrage would make the suffrage body a large majority of the adult male population. Under this rule of admission, it made to require the proper documentary evidence, no transient persons could vote; and the strength of the suffrage would remain with the rural population and such inhabitants of the towns as have a common interest with the farmers. Further than this, we need not and ought not to go. We are truly and practically republicans. We have, too often, seen the utter failure of splendid theories, to be caught by their false lights. Our system works better and costs less than the high sounding theories of other States and we shall agree to no *written* constitution which its well tried principles are not securely established.—There has never yet existed a free suffrage Republic, where the body of the voters had no interest in lands, which could preserve the liberties of the people against the intrigues of demagogues or the violence of mobs and mobocrats. How mortifying is it to human pride, that LIBERTY, without which nothing else is worth the having, should be squandered away with the same blind credulity, or recklessness, with which a spendthrift gets rid of his inheritance.

I beg leave, my dear sir, to conclude the observations which your allusion to our "civil commotions" has drawn forth, by telling you, that if the regulated freedom, under which our ance-tors and ourselves, now to the eighth and ninth generations, have so eminently prospered, is to be delivered over to the contingency of a new experiment, which has invariably failed in every instance of its practical application, this State will no longer be a desirable residence to a sincere, plain and practicable republican, who looks to results instead of theories. My ancestors left their abodes in W—shire to preserve and transmit to their descendants in a new asylum, those sturdy "English liberties," which had become hateful, alike, to Cromwell as to Charles. "CARA PATRIE, CARIOR LIBERTAS" was their sentiment and their motto. It is mine. The unlicenced despotism of a MOB is more hateful, even, than the relentless rule of a single tyrant. Sooner would I see our mills demolished, our water falls let loose, our foreign artisans leaving the State to search for employment and bread elsewhere. Sooner would I go back to the simple manners, patient toils and careful frugality of my worthy forefathers—than see the ancient landmarks of our civil polity uprooted and removed in accordance with the splendid dreams of the madmen of the age. Yours Truly.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Same Room—Enter Billy and Pat from Breakfast.

Billy. Well, suppose we take a little turn, Cousin Pat, through my grounds. I have a patch close by, that I work with my own hands for my health.

Pat. Much for the work you do.

Billy. If I don't do much, you'll camp in Fayetteville, instead of the Governor's House, for the next two years.

Pat. How is your work to affect my *whereabouts?*

Billy. Easy enough: there is no chance for your election without my aid. Indeed, I am your only hope. *You* may do pretty well in the field, but it will take *me* in the Cabinet to save you. I'll remain here all Summer, and when I can get any body to look at me, I'll make the dust fly. I'll work like a Turk, as long as they will look on, and then I'll closet myself the balance of the time, write night and day, and keep the *Standard* pouring broadsides upon Whiggery, and the Governor, and the Literary Board, so that public attention shall be directed *from* you.

Pat. Why, I thought the object of us both was to direct public attention *to* me.

Billy. In that you are mistaken altogether: you won't bear sifting, politically. You are an old sinner, dyed in the wool, and I doubt whether all the cleansing properties of Democracy can purify you.

Pat. I can certainly hope that they will, since they have kept *you* from tainting so long. But come, what are you going to write about?

Billy. Oh! any thing, and every thing, it don't make much difference what—only keep up a halloballoo, and the people will think there's something wrong.

Pat. Well, but I should prefer your having something in your mind's eye to write about.

Billy. I laid a scheme last Assembly, while I was a lobby-member, to catch *Morehead*, but he was too slick or it did not take.

Pat. What was that!

Billy. The Democratic General and I got *Barnes* to introduce in December, while *Dudley* was in office, a Resolution calling upon the Public Treasurer to furnish the House with the names of the debtors to the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards. Our scheme was to let it lie on the table until the new Governor got into office, and then have it passed, and then the Treasurer would have gone to him, as he keeps the Bonds, and have got the list he wanted. This would have made all the debtors mad with the Governor, as he would have no more right to give the Treasurer a copy than any body else.

Pat. But why did you not call on the Governor, at once, for the information?

Billy. That would not do: because then he would have acted *officially* in giving the list, and nobody could have blamed him.

Pat. Your object then, was *not* to get the information, but to entrap the Governor.

Billy. That was it, but it did not take. The Treasurer just wrote back that the Governor had the Bonds, and the House ought to call upon the person in possession of the information wanted.

Pat. Well, that was right—did you call on the Governor for the list?

Billy. No, no—I tell you, we didn't care about the list: we only wanted to get something to attack the Governor upon in the next campaign. If he had given the Treasurer a list, we intended to charge him with ignorance and impropriety, in the discharge of his duty, in exposing the names of the debtors. But the scheme did not take. *Barringer* amended the Resolution, so that a Committee was appointed to examine the Bonds and report on the solvency of the makers: and the first thing poor *Barnes* knew, he found himself Chairman of that Committee, and was scared into a cocked-hat, and reported the Bonds all good, without examining them, *as he says*, and reported that the Literary Board had loaned the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road $140,000, when they had only purchased their Bonds endorsed by the State—not knowing the difference between a *loan* of money, and a *purchase* of Bonds.

Pat. Well, I don't see how you are going to make any thing out of all this.

Billy. I don't either, but I have a notion to blaze away in every paper about it—say something, and as nobody can see any point in it, you will see many a fool begin to look wise and pretend that he has discovered what no body else has; and others, to show their sagacity, will pretend to discover something too, so that the depth of their sagacity will be measured by the rancor of their remarks upon this nefarious—unheard of—ah—I—ah—I don't know what!

Pat. No, nor does any body else know what—in fact, there is no what to it. I think this is keeping the people in the dark.

Billy. No, Pat, it's only making darkness visible. Come, let's walk.

[They take a turn about Town, and through the grounds, keeping up the conversation.]

Billy. Well, suppose you finish spinning your Hillsborough yarn—you were not quite through.

Pat. Well, I'll go ahead. As soon as I disposed of old Sinner-Ann, I began upon Ogle's Speech. I drew a fancy sketch—I took the Whigs through all the President's grounds and houses, and out-houses—through his rooms and closets—ward-robes and side-boards, and hiding places of every description, until I finally got them under the President's bed, knocking about the crockery, and, about that time, suiting the action to the idea, I seized hold of my nose and gave it a screw, and made a grimace, that set a large, fat, greasy-looking fellow, in the outer edge of the crowd, fairly to cascading. He heaved and set, until I really feared my farce would be turned into a tragedy, before he got through.

Billy. Upon my word, that was playing your part well—I suppose you saved *him*.

Pat. I guess I did, for after I was done talking, he came up to me—"Well" says he "Doctor, that *does* you gin me hoped me powerful. I think my stomach's clean now—I shant ax the bilerous any odds this season. What parts mought you come from Doctor." I am no Doctor said I. "You ain't no Doctor," said he—"fool who, will you, Doctor! Don't tell me—no man could ever give me such a dost at that distance, without being a first-rate Doctor; what part's did you git your Doctor's larnin in, Doctor." I tell you, I ain't no Doctor, said I—I never had any Doctor's larnin, as you call it. "Did you never study Doctor's means, Doctor, no where?" Never said I. "Well," says he, where does your six brothers live, what's older than you." I never had six brothers, said I. "You never," said he—"just as sure as you are Dr. Henry, you had 'em—and you are a seventh son, and a *natural* Doctor—now Doctor, ain't you." I tell you Sir, again, I am no Doctor, neither naturally or fictitiously—I am no seventh son—I know nothing about Medicine. After musing awhile, "well," says he, "if this don't beat all natur—he liked to poke me to death, at the distance of twenty yards, off hand, and yet he aint no Doctor—well—well—well!" "Look here Doctor," said he, turning suddenly round, "ain't you the inventor of "Henry's Bitters," what's advertised in the *Standard* for sale at *B. B. Smith's*, East-Cheap, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh City?" Yes, answered I, I am, but that don't make me a Doctor. "Why," says he, "all medicines are made by the Doctors, or by the Quacks, and you ain't no Quack I know." Well, said I, I ain't no Doctor, I know. "Well," replied he, "this seems all mighty queer to me Doctor, but it may be so; good-bye Doctor, and look out for a lift from me at the 'lection."

Billy. You must have given him an awful dose to make him believe you were a Doctor, in spite of yourself.

Pat. There was another fellow that pestered me rather worse than any of them. I noticed him in the crowd, while speaking. He seemed to be in ecstasies, and after I got through, he came up to me, wriggling, screwing, grinning and giggling. Well, Mister, says he, if you ain't the beatenest man that ever I seed, dadrattle my old hide. By golly, I thought I should laugh myself to death. If you ain't tother sort of a man, I know nothing about it; and if I had known it was you, if I had'nt brought Polly and the children to see the fun, dad-rattle me. We ain't had such fun here before, since the Circus was along; and dad-rattle my hide, if you ain't pretty near up to that fellow for fun, what wore the sharp-crowned hat, with a calico face, and had quilted breeches on. He was the devil out right, and no mistake—his breeches had as many rings on'em as a Coon's tail—he rid on his *head*, and on the horse's *tail*, full speed, and then jump'd up and shot one of the tother fellows with his leg, dead as a herring. Oh! but *he* was the boy. Don't talk—you might allers smell brimstone when he was about; he beat every thing for fun that ever came along these parts, and you are next to him Mister; when do you show here again, for dad-rattle my hide, if Polly and the children shan't come." I told him, I'd let him know, and stepped away from him as easily as I could, as his rigmarole had caused a good deal of laughter around me, and rather at my expense.

Billy. Well, what a variety of characters a Candidate meets with. What disgusted the Quaker and the Squire, came near puking one, and laughing another to death.

Pat. That's a fact. To tell you the truth, I was glad to get away from that Orange—I am done with it. *You* may go ahead there if you can do any good, for I don't think I can, and I wish I had'nt gone there.

Billy. I believe it would have been as well. Well, here, we are at home again—let's go in. But who is that coming with such a stride, this way?

Pat. Why, bless my life, don't you know,—it is *Short Tom*. He must have some important tidings, and is in haste to communicate them. In, Cousin Billy, in. ARIEL.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

COMMENCEMENT AT WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

The Anniversary of this Institution took place on Thursday, the 16th at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following was the Order of the Exercises.

1. Prayer by President Samuel Wait.
2. Oration. The dignity of Literary fame, by Jas. Joiner, of Pitt county.
3. Oration. Intellectual equality of the sexes, by Isaac N. Lamb, of Leon, Florida.
4. Oration. Virtuous principles, essential to the stability of Republics, by Germain Bernard, of Greenville, Pitt.
5. Oration. The Uses of History, by John R. Eborn, of Pitt County.
6. Oration. Genius, Thomas H. Williams, New Hanover.

The young gentlemen performed their parts honorably to themselves, and creditably to the institution.—We should be pleased to see the Oration of Mr. T. H. Williams in print. After a short recess, spent in visiting the Libraries, the company again assembled to hear the Address of the Rev. Simeon Colton, of Fayetteville. Mr. C. made a vigorous and manly effort to show the importance of cultivating a national spirit on the subject of Education. The Address will soon appear in print, and the public will have an opportunity of judging of its merits for themselves.—Among the visiters we were happy to see his Excellency, Gov. Morehead, President Swain, of Chapel Hill, Charles L. Hinton, Esq. and the Venerable Joseph Samuel Frey, who closed the services by a most eloquent and appropriate Prayer.

At 7 o'clock, P. M. a large number of Ladies and Gentlemen (previously invited) assembled at the Literary and Philosophical Halls, to enjoy the pleasure of a Social Party, provided by the Students of the College. Ample provision was made for the Company, and there was besides "the feast of reason and the flow of soul" without the presence of intoxicating liquors. Every thing went off well, and to the delight and satisfaction of all concerned. An excellent Band of Music enlivened the Exercises both of the day and evening. W. M. C.

Ravenscroft.—We cannot permit the Advertisement of the Rev. Mr. Smedes, in this paper, to go forth to the public, without expressing our gratification that we have, at length established among us, in the "full tide of successful experiment," a Seminary, at which the daughters of the "Old North" can receive an elegant and finished Education. We have always thought that Raleigh possessed more advantages, inviting to the establishment of such an Institution, than perhaps any other place in the whole South. Aside from its mild, beautiful and proverbially healthful climate, its refined Society, and its central position, the fact that it is the Seat of Government, where business, itself, may afford the opportunity of a visit to them, will constitute one great inducement for Parents to send their daughters to a School here.

The School has now been sufficiently long in operation, to form an opinion of its merits from personal observation, and, we are confident, we express but the universal sentiment of its Patrons, when we say, that the whole arrangement, within and without, answers every object which can possibly be in demand in a public Institution for the Education of Young Ladies.—*Ral. Reg.*

FROM THE EVENING EXPRESS.

The Rochester Democrat, in stating that Mr. Calhoun's friends have put him in the field, notices a fact, which has not hitherto, attracted our attention.—His friends, it says, have published a pamphlet in Washington, to help on his nomination. These pamphlets are being scattered all over the country, under the frank of Southern loco foco members of Congress. The following is an extract from it:—

"As much as we may respect Mr. Van Buren, yet his name, if rallied on again, would awake all the bitter prejudices that were enlisted in the last conflict. The personal pride of hundreds and thousands would be inclined to revolt under the sneers of those who would artfully reproach them for their want of consistency. We would be forced back, to a great extent, upon the old position of 1840. It would show more wisdom and policy in us to take the present issue, forcing the federalists upon their measures, and thus compelling them to fight on the defensive."

There is a man in Congress who calls his name Kennedy. He is one of the guardian geniuses of the State of Indiana. That he knows a thing or two, when he can think of them, is evident from the following *verbatim et literatim* extract from a speech of his delivered in the House a few days ago.

"I thank God we havn't any of these ere close and crowded manufacters in my country, where vice and immorality crawls through the streets like as hogs does in our western woods."

Remarkable Occurence.—Death by Lightning.—A free colored man by the name of *Foster*, was killed by a stroke of lightning in the vicinity of this Town on Thursday evening last. He was lying in bed, with his wife on one arm and a child on the other, and while *he* was instantly killed, neither the woman or child was at all injured.—*Charlotte Jeffersonian.*

Bridegroom Shot.—The Louisville Journal says: On Tuesday evening last, a Mr. Barnes, stage driver for the Messrs. Wise, of Vincennes, Indiana, ran away with the daughter of Mr. Wm. Thurston, tavern keeper near Evansville, and arrived at Mt. Carmel on the following morning where they were married. The marriage ceremony was nearly over, when Thurston (who had been in diligent pursuit) entered the room and shot Barnes on the spot.—There were hopes of the wounded man's recovery. Thurston is in the Princeton jail.

"Non mi ricordo."—Ask a loco who his candidate is, for the people, after "Capt. Tyler," and it is "don't know, Sir." "Are you for, or against the present administration?" "Can't exactly say, Sir." "Are you for the sub-Treasury?" "Not precisely." It is all "non mi ricordo" with the poor fellows.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE PROSPECT—SKIES BRIGHT!

It is almost next to impossible, for the most sagacious politician to calculate upon different and fluctuating Counties, with any degree of success. There are so many different springs of action—so many currents and under currents—so many clashing interests and loco divisions—which, separately, or combined, have a tendency to deceive the most sharp-sighted observers, as to their ultimate effects upon the minds of the people, that absolute certainty, in speculating upon probable results, is not to be expected. But "with the lights now before" us, we think the subjoined calculation of the results of the Election in North Carolina, in August next, will be very near the mark, and we hope the reader will lay the paper by, to test the accuracy of our predictions.

In the first place, Morehead's majority for Governor will not fall short of *Ten Thousand*, if there is a general turn-out of the voters, which we calculate on.

There are 50 Senators to be elected, of which the Whigs will *certainly* carry 27 Districts—a majority of the whole, viz: Perquimons and Pasquotank; Washington and Tyrrell; Hertford; Gates and Chowan; Halifax; Pitt; Beaufort and Hyde; Carteret and Jones; Greene and Lenoir; Chatham; Granville; Robeson and Richmond; Anson; Cabarrus; Moore, Montgomery and Stanly; Orange; Randolph; Guilford; Stokes; Rowan and Davie; Davidson; Surry; Wilkes, Caldwell and Ashe; Burke and Yancy; Iredell; Rutherford and Cleaveland; Buncombe, Henderson, Cherokee, Macon and Haywood. Their chance is *more than an even one*, for carrying Northampton and Bertie; both of which were Whig at the last Election. And there is an *even* prospect of success in Johnston; Craven; and Brunswick. Bladen and Columbus. The Locos are only certain of carrying 17 Districts, viz: Camden and Currituck; Martin; Nash; Franklin; Warren; Edgecombe; Wayne; Person; Cumberland; Sampson; New-Hanover; Duplin; Onslow; Caswell; Rockingham; Lincoln and Mecklenburg.

There are 120 Commoners to be chosen, of which the Whigs are certain of electing 68, a decided majority of the whole, viz: Anson 2; Buncombe and Henderson 2; Brunswick 1; Beaufort 2; Burke 3; Cabarrus 1; Carteret 1; Chatham 3; Chowan 1; Camden 1; Davidson 2; Granville 3; Greene 1; Guilford 3; Halifax 3; Hertford 1; Hyde 1; Haywood 1; Iredell 3; Jones 1; Macon and Cherokee 1; Montgomery and Stanly 2; Orange 4; Pasquotank 1; Pitt 2; Perquimons 1; Rowan and Davie 3; Randolph 2; Richmond 2; Rutherford and Cleaveland 3; Surry 3; Stokes 3; Tyrrell 1; Washington 1; Wilks and Caldwell 2; Yancy 1.

The Locos are certain of carrying the following Counties, viz: Bladen 1;* Columbus 1;* Currituck 1; Cumberland 2;* Caswell 2; Duplin 2; Edgecombe 2; Franklin 2; Lincoln 1; Lenoir 1; Mecklenburg 3; Martin 1; New Hanover 2; Nash 1; Onslow 1; Person 2; Rockingham 2; Sampson 2; Warren 2; Wayne 2—36.

In the following Counties, the chances of success are decidedly in favor of the Whigs, viz: Bertie 2; Northampton 2; Robeson 2.

In Ashe (1) the chances are in favor of the Locos, we learn.

In the following Counties, the chances are in "equal balance hung," viz: Johnston 2; Craven 2; Gates 1; Moore 1—6.

This County (Wake) is so split up that it will be hard to tell who has succeeded till after the Election."

If we are right in our prediction, that the election of 68 Whig Commoners is certain, then should the Locos carry *every other County in the State*, they will still leave a Whig majority of 16 in the Commons. But in Bertie, placed above as doubtful, was elected at the last trial 2 Whigs, in Northampton 2, and in Robeson 1. In Johnston, we also had one Whig, in Craven 2, in Moore 1, and we have no reason to anticipate a different result this year, in most of them, but out of abundant caution have thought it not prudent to claim more than we feel we have a *certainty* of accomplishing.

We say then to our friends throughout the State—*Do your duty*—and a perfect Waterloo defeat awaits our adversaries. We shall have a WHIG GOVERNOR, a WHIG SENATE, a WHIG COMMONS, AND A WHIG U. S. SENATOR! SO MOTE IT BE.

* These counties, we beg our friend of the Register not thus to give up. As in Wake, so with them; "there is no telling."—*Observer.*

The Dayton Transcript, though not professing faith in the declarations of the Millerites, that the world is coming to an end in 1843, thinks it would not be amiss for delinquent subscribers to settle, upon view of it, as there is no knowing what may happen!

People calling themselves *Democrats* contend, that the most *republican* mode of electing members of Congress, is by general ticket—which enables a bare majority to elect the entire delegation of a State, and stifle, wholly, the voice of the minority.

Dangerous.—Yesterday an interesting little son entered a room, in the absence of either parent, and found his way to his father's shaving box. A short time after, the maternal parent, having occasion to go into the room, found her son playing with his father's razors. The little boy had cut his cheek open, and the blood was flowing freely; the situation of the mother can be imagined better than described. When the little fellow was asked the reason for so doing, he replied with honest simplicity, "that he was shaving, like pa!" This is not the first case of the kind on record. Parents should remember that it is dangerous for children to play with edged tools, and should place them beyond the reach of the juveniles.

Philadelphia Gazette.

The Marengo, (Ala.) Patriot says, that Mr. F. McCarthy, of Demopolis, has just completed and planted a Gin which it is believed will entirely supersede the Saw Gin now in use, and be a matter of the greatest interest to the whole world. By this process of ginning, the staple is made much finer and stronger, and consequently enhanced in value from 25 to 50 per centum, which all admit is the grand desideratum. We have been informed that a small company of practical and scientific gentlemen, extensively engaged in planting, have purchased the right to use the same in the counties of Marengo and Greene, for the sum of $5000 in specie or its equivalent. They to have the privilege at any time within one year, to purchase the right to the whole State for $50,000.

The Madisonian calls upon its Agents to "procure as many new subscribers as possible—we don't care what party they belong to, so the *money is good*." John Jones goes for the *main chance!*

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Gov. Morehead demolished by a Democratic Youth of thirty or thirty-five.

On the 10th instant, Gov. Morehead addressed a large assembly of his fellow-citizens at John Shepperd's, in Moore county. In consequence of indisposition, or other causes not known, but strongly surmised, (it being a few days after the "Great Debate" in Fayetteville,) Mr. Henry did not meet the Governor. Unfortunate circumstance for the Governor: for he was not—he was literally demolished, by that intellectual giant, the swift friend and representative of Louis D. Henry, DAVID REID, Jr. Esq., of Fayetteville.

The writer will not attempt to describe the woe-begone countenance of Governor Morehead, when first he cast his eyes upon Mr. Reid, and found whose hands he had fallen. Poor man, he felt it was a case. I will, however, state some facts as I came to view in the course of the debate, and from which, as close a calculator as Mr. Henry is reputed, certain the quantum of glory borne from the field of action by his friend. It was soon discovered by the intelligent sons of "gallant little Moore," that the object of the aforesaid David was two-fold: viz: to demolish the Governor, and to lead their Whig candidate, Duncan Murchison, Esq. into apparent inconsistencies, and thereby defeat his election. To show the inconsistency of Whig doctrine, Mr. Reid told the people their Whig candidate preached against proscription in 1840, and practised it in the Legislature of '40-41; that all the Whigs were for proscribing for opinion's sake, even a Mr. Wheeler, a poor door-keeper of the Senate,—and called on his friend, Mr. Murchison, who served with him in the last Legislature, for a confirmation of his statement to the people. Mr. Murchison, though I suspect not a head full of sound and practical sense, not to be blessed with the power of communicating his ideas with facility to others, sat mute. This was what David expected and desired. Ah! what a blunder! inconsistency this Murchison is, murmured he Vanocrats! But, said Mr. Reid, with an air of triumph, Wheeler was not the only man proscribed. Those Whigs proscribed Attorney General Daniel, and I call on friend Murchison to testify to the correctness of my statement. Mr. Murchison (so he said, "as the gentleman keeps calling on me, I believe I will explain. If Mr. Reid calls that proscription, Mr. Wheeler was not re-elected door-keeper of the Senate at the last Legislature, and Mr. Reid of Cumberland, before the election for that office came on, gave me satisfactory reasons why Mr. Wheeler should not be re-elected." I ask you here, Mr. Reid, if my statement be not correct?" At this time, Mr. Reid had penetration enough to perceive the channel in which the balance of Mr. Murchison's explanation was likely to run. He therefore exclaimed that he had not given way to Mr. Murchison to make a speech. "Hold, hold," said he, Morehead to Mr. Reid, "let the former explain himself in his round-about way." "Well, fellow-citizens," continued Mr. Murchison, "I will tell you something about this Attorney General Daniel scrape. I voted against the re-election of Attorney General Daniel. I voted for the election of Tom McQueen, and I electioneered for him. I did so electioneer with my friend, Mr. Reid, for he voted for Mr. McQueen on every balloting surprise when he voted for Gov. Iredell. I am obliged to Mr. Reid for his support of McQueen, who is my brother-in-law. I call on Mr. Reid to correct me if I have made a misstatement." Just about this time the scrape, and the gallant Davie looked for all the world as if he were in search of a hole in which to crawl, and enjoy his triumph over the Whig candidate of Moore.

LUCK CREEK.

Moore County, June 20, 1842.

A Glorious Spectacle is described by Bradford, in his "History of Massachusetts for 200 years" one of which it may be truly said, we ne'er shall look upon *its* like again." He states that in 1753, on the anniversary of the society for promoting industry, three hundred females of Boston assembled on the common with their spinning wheels. They were neatly attired in cloth of their own manufacture, and a great crowd of spectators collected to witness the scene.

Tully R. Wise, cousin to Hon. Henry A. Wise, has been appointed First Auditor of the Treasury, vice Jesse Miller.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JULY 6.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Ditto, apple,	33 a 36	Mackerel,	none
Bacon,	6 a 6½	Molasses,	22 a 25
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oats,	40
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oil, Linseed,	80 a 85
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	6 a
Coffee,	11 a 12	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton,	5 a 8	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10
Corn, (scarce)	70 a 75	Lump,	14
Copperas	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour,	$6 a $7	Sack,	$2¼ a 2½
Feathers,	30 a 35	Tallow,	10 a 10½
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 10	Tin, box,	15
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	11 a 25
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a $1 12
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	6 7	Wool,	15 a 20
Lime,	$1½		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting,	Fayetteville manufacture,	7	cts. per yd.
3-4 do.	ditto	ditto,	5½ do.
30 inch do. (heavy.)		7	ditto.
Cotton Yarns, Nos. 5 to 10.			11 a 13

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 29.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, do.—Wide Boards 5 00 a 7 00; Flooring 7 50 a 8 00; Timber 3 50 a 5 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed 20 00; R. O. rough, 8 00 a 12 00; Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 65 a 70; Salt, coarse, 22 a 25, Rice 2 75 a 2 87.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine continues steady at the same as for two weeks past. Tar sold yesterday at 1 dollar. It had sold just previously at 95 cts. in small parcels. There is but a very small quantity of Tar coming to market.

Lumber.—Some rafts of qr. flooring boards are now landing that were sold at 7½ and 8 dlls; no sale of any other kind of lumber reported.

Timber.—3½ and 4½ dols. are the outside prices of mill timber, and dull of sale.

Bacon.—The late advance is sustained. Good hams readily bring 7½ to 8 cts. Sides and shoulders may be considered as worth 6 cts.

Lard.—7 in kegs and 6½ in barrels are the asking prices, and sales are made accordingly.

*Corn

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1842.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

We are requested to state, that at a meeting at Town on Friday last, Silas Douglass, Esq. consented, if elected, to represent Cumberland county in the Senate of the State Legislature.

The last day's mail and press of Rhode Island news, excludes many matters which we desired to notice this week.

ANOTHER VETO, the third within a year, has been put upon a law of Congress by President Tyler—a Congressional head. It has produced a great sensation throughout the country.

THE RHODE ISLAND WAR AGAIN ENDING A RACE!—We have great pleasure in recording another bloodless termination of Dorr's invasion of Rhode Island. Our satisfaction at this result is only allayed by regret that Dorr himself appears to have escaped the due reward of his treason.

A brief narrative of the occurrences of the week will give our readers a better idea of them than the exaggerations devoted to them in the Northern papers. Dorr collected about 1600 men, of whom perhaps 1000 were Rhode Islanders, the remainder a band of Connecticut and New York ruffians, picked up in the highways of New York, chiefly, knowing nothing, and caring nothing, for the question at issue, but ready for any adventure that promised them a chance for plunder and rapine. Among their first acts, was to confiscate cows, steal cattle, sheep, ammunition, &c. from the farmers in the vicinity of their camp.

Dorr fortified himself at Chepacket, a small town a few miles from the Connecticut line. Here he was assisted by his father, and by some of the Suffragemen who were opposed to civil war, and urged upon him his mad design, but in vain. He made a speech to his gang, assuring them that he would not meet them at this time, but would conquer or die on the field. He issued a Proclamation directing the Suffrage Legislature to assemble on the 4th of May, and requesting the towns to elect members in the places of those who had resigned. He also declared martial law throughout the State, and all volunteers to repair to Head Quarters, to sustain him. But few responded to this call. Dutee J. Pearce, and many others of his party, publicly renounced him.

The State Government and People met the crisis firmly. The Legislature passed an act declaring the existence of Martial Law. The Governor issued his Proclamation warning all persons against "any intercourse or connexion with the Traitor Dorr, or his misguided adherents."

The people flew to arms, almost en masse. Nearly 5000 men assembled at Providence, in command of whom was placed Major Wm Gibbs McNeill, with the rank of Major General.

The Banks were closed, business suspended, and many families removed out of the State. The Students of Brown University were dismissed, and the buildings converted into barracks.

Troops, acting in different directions from Providence, were raised, and a number of suspected persons were arrested on Sunday. Seven armed men, in a body, were captured on their way to Dorr's camp. Arms and provisions, intended for the insurgents, were also captured. One of a party who broke into a house at Foster for the purpose of getting arms was wounded, supposed mortally, whereupon the rest retreated.

On Monday morning, detachments of troops were sent in various directions, so as to surround Dorr, and cut off his entire retreat.

As they approached his camp between 2 and 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning, they fell in with and fired upon parties of straggling men. They reached Chepacket at 5 A. M. and took possession, capturing 3 cannon. Dorr had fled at 7 the evening before, with him 20 or 30 of his men. Those who remained were utterly panic-struck, and threatened to shoot him if they could find him. He took the road to Connecticut, leaving behind him a proclamation, signed as "Commander in Chief," declaring he soon to be dismissed by their respective forces as a majority of the friends of the People's Convention disapprove of any further forcible measures in its support."

Dorr fled by way of Thompson to Norwich. $500 reward is offered for his apprehension by Gov. Fox. It is thought he is making his way to Canada. Gov. Cleaveland of Connecticut, had made up a mind to give him up, if caught in that State, and Dorr's Adj. General was arrested at Norwich.

One man was killed on each side at Chepacket, and one of the State troops wounded.

Numbers of persons are still hovering about the borders, however, to keep within the bounds of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The troops returned to Providence with 130 prisoners. They were received with the utmost enthusiasm. The Maj. General had announced that the prisoners were at liberty to return to their homes. Business was resumed, and things becoming quiet.

At Pawtucket a party of insurgents stood on the Massachusetts side of the line and pelted a company of troops with stones, &c. They were fired on with blank cartridges, first, then with balls over their heads, but as the outrages were only increased, the company fired among them, and killed one man and wounded two others. The crowd immediately dispersed.

Such is the end of the cowardly scoundrel who was fed, and feasted, and supplied with men and money by the leading Locofocos of New York, who, whilst *he* took his gang to overturn the government of a State, kept their own persons out of harm's way. Ely Moore, and Cambreleng, and their coadjutors in New York, have more to answer for in this matter than even Dorr himself; and it is to be regretted that they did not put themselves in a position to meet their deserved punishment. The New Era, Plebeian, Globe, and other Locofoco papers, are groaning over the result.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Thos. Barry, gunner, and David Davis, sailor, belonging to the Navy Yard, Washington, were killed, and terribly mangled, on the 27th ult. by the explosion of a combustible shell which they were engaged in filling in a private room in the laboratory.

By the same explosion, JOHN GRAY BYNUM, Esq. Attorney at Law, of North Carolina, and Mr. Watson, who were on a visit to the Yard at the moment, were severely, but not dangerously hurt. The building was set on fire, but by great exertions was saved.

The Celebration of the 66th Anniversary of American Independence, in this town, on Monday last, was every way creditable to the patriotic feeling of a people who have neither forgotten nor undervalued the glorious deeds of their forefathers.

Salutes were fired during the day, from Liberty Point, and from the United States Arsenal. The Citizen Soldiery turned out in greater force than for some years past; for in addition to the ancient Independent Company, Major Cook, (whose ranks we are glad to see very full,) a new and handsome Rifle Corps made its first appearance under the command of Capt. Bayne. A vast throng filled the spacious Church, to which the procession was Marshalled by Major McLean. Here Prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. McDaniel, followed by a National Hymn from the Choir. The Declaration of Independence was then read in a forcible style by Mr. Hybart, and an Oration delivered by Mr. John D. Cameron.—The Orator, after a brief view of the Revolutionary Struggle, and tribute to the character of him who, under God, led our armies to victory, passed to a consideration of the effects of that struggle, and the imperative duty of the people to secure to themselves and their posterity all its benefits, by an unflinching maintenance of Law, an uncompromising hostility to that mob spirit which has for a few years past seemed to pervade almost all portions of the land.—The Oration was worthy of all praise, not only for the soundness of its views, but for the beauty of its style.

Another Hymn by the Choir, a Prayer by the Rev. Mr. McIver, and Benediction by the Rev. Mr. Everest, closed the ceremonies at the Church.

At Night, there was a splendid discharge of Fire Works, from the Arsenal.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.—At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a procession of Washingtonians, consisting probably of 200, from the youth in his teens to the gray-haired patriarch of 70, was formed in the Town Hall, and marched to the Presbyterian Church, where a large number of Ladies and Gentlemen were already assembled. The services were opened by Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Anthony, which was followed by a Temperance Song. A brief Address by Major John P. Leonard, the President of the Society, was succeeded by a most animated and eloquent Oration by Mr. William S. Mullins, who, though with little time for preparation, and speaking for the most part extemporaneously, enchained the attention of the audience for about an hour, and elicited marked applause. Another Song, and Prayer by the Rev. Mr. McDaniel, with Benediction by the Rev. Mr. McIver, closed this interesting celebration.

Both the Orators of the day are natives of this town. Both are recent graduates of our University. From both their friends look, and not without reason, for such an exhibition of talents and virtue, as shall distinguish them among their fellows in that honorable profession on which they are both about to enter.

A Subscriber having requested a statement of the merits of the Rhode Island difficulty, we have copied a pretty full one on the preceding page.

Extract of a letter from Rowan county.

"We have no Democratic opponents as yet. Cabarrus has no opposing candidates; Iredell has none; Davidson has none. We of this county have been threatened with Charles Fisher, Sen., and others, but the Whigs do not fear Mr. Fisher in this county. We are ready and willing to meet him before the people. Turner, the Whig candidate for Sheriff will beat Long 200 votes in this county. The Whigs in the West are as strong and stout as in 1840, and when you see the vote of the Western counties in August, you will be gratified."

MR. WEBSTER.—The N. York Express takes the following view of Mr. Webster's conduct in remaining in the Cabinet:

"Time will bring Daniel Webster out all right. We long for the day, when we can open his mouth, and before his assembled countrymen speak to justify himself. It was the height of self-sacrificing patriotism that kept him, and yet keeps him where he is,—and when he can properly, and in his own person, tell the country so, with the *ecla*, and *acclamations*, justice, a thousand-fold, will be awarded him."

This may possibly be verified, and we wish it may be. We doubt it, however. We cannot understand how Mr. Webster is to reconcile his agency in negotiating for the second Bank Bill of the Extra Session, with his declaration, that he saw nothing to call for a dissolution of the Cabinet.

The language of the Express conveys no compliment to Mr. Tyler, though that paper is much disposed to stand by him, so long as he is in office.

MORTALITY.—It is said that no instance has ever before occurred of the announcement, on the same day, of the death of a Member of Congress in each House. See Congress head.

NULLIFICATION IN A NEW QUARTER.—The Legislature of New Hampshire has refused to carry into effect the Apportionment law of Congress, which requires that members of Congress shall be elected uniformly by Districts, and in no State on General Ticket. The lower House of the Legislature adopted a resolution utterly refusing to recognise the law. The Senate refused to concur in this, and adopted one more general in its terms, but to the same effect.

The Constitutional power of Congress to pass the law, was not, we believe, questioned by any one in Congress; but some of the small fry Locofoco papers have discovered that it is unconstitutional.—They probably never read the following extract from the Constitution, being the 4th section of the 1st Article:—

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

It is probable that all will agree that uniformity in these elections is desirable; and as about 20 out of 26 States elect by Districts, it is but reasonable that the 6 should give way to the 20. Old Mr. Macon, used regularly, we believe, to introduce a proposition to make the Presidential Election uniform throughout the Union, and there cannot be less propriety in the present law than in the one he proposed, and which would undoubtedly have been adopted, but that it required an amendment of the Constitution, which this does not.

Capt. Levy, of the Navy, was recently tried by a Court Martial and sentenced to be dismissed from the Navy for tarring and feathering a sailor boy at sea. President Tyler disapproved of the sentence and ordered a new trial. A second time he was tried with the same result; when Mr. Tyler set aside the sentence, and suspended Levy for a year without pay.

A Question in Arithmetic.—If a man receives $5,304 31 for 159 days' labor, how many days will it take to build an ICE HOUSE, to cost $75? *Answer*—Two whole days and up to breakfast time of the third!

Register.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 27th, Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, announced, in a very feeling address, the death of the Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, a Senator from New Jersey, and late President pro tem. of that body. Mr. S. was just 55 years of age. At 28 years of age, he was elected Chief Justice of New Jersey. In 1821 he was elected Senator in Congress, (at which time his Father was a member of the other House of Congress:) in 1823 he was appointed by Mr. Monroe Secretary of the Navy, which office he continued to fill through Mr. Adams's Administration, till 1829. In 1833 he again entered the Senate, where he continued, one of the most distinguished members, till the period of his death.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. King of Ala., adopted the usual resolutions of respect, and adjourned.

On Tuesday, the Funeral of Mr. Southard took place, and the Senate did no business.

On Wednesday, a number of private bills were acted on, and then the bill for the re-organization of the Army was taken up and debated at some length. After which an Executive session was held.

On Thursday, a number of engrossed bills were passed their third reading.

The army regulation bill occupied the day.

On Friday, Mr. Woodbury, as a sort of Chancellor of the Exchequer for Mr. Tyler, introduced two bills, to continue the Tariff at 20 per cent. and to provide a home valuation. The bills were resisted by the Whigs on the constitutional ground that the Senate has no right to originate revenue bills. They were ordered to be printed.

On Saturday, nothing important.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. Adams announced the death of Wm. S. Hastings, a member of the House from Massachusetts, which took place at the Red Sulphur Springs, on the 17th. The House adopted resolutions to wear crape, &c. and adjourned.

On Tuesday, a message from the Senate announced that that House had resolved to attend the Funeral of Mr. Southard, whereupon Mr. Maxwell of N. J. and Mr. Adams, pronounced beautiful eulogies on the public and private character of Mr. S. and the House voted the usual resolutions of respect, and adjourned.

On Wednesday, Mr. Adams's resolution to refer to a Select Committee, the President's Message stating that he had filed his reasons for approving the Apportionment Bill in the State Department was taken up. Mr. A. spoke at length on the subject, and in opposition to the President and his policy.—Under such a Captain as the present, he thought the post of honor would soon be the private station. The resolution was adopted.

The following *Veto Message* was received from the President:—

To the House of Representatives:

I return the bill which originated in the House of Representatives, entitled "An act to extend, for a limited period the present laws for laying and collecting duties on imports," with the following objections:

It suspends—in other words abrogates for the time—the provisos of the act of 1833, commonly called the "compromise act." The only ground on which this departure from the solemn adjustment of a great and agitating question seems to have been regarded as expedient, is the alleged necessity of establishing, by legislative enactments, rules and regulations for assessing the duties to be levied on imports, after the 30th June, according to the home valuation; and yet the bill expressly provides that "if, before the 1st of August, there be no further legislation upon the subject, the laws for laying and collecting duties shall be the same as though this act had not been passed." In other words, that the act of 1833, imperfect as it is considered, shall in that case continue to be, and to be executed, under such rules and regulations as previous statutes had prescribed, or had enabled the Executive Department to provide for that purpose, leaving the supposed chasm in the revenue laws such as it was before.

I am certainly far from being disposed to deny that additional legislation upon the subject is very desirable; on the contrary, the necessity, as well as difficulties, of establishing uniformity in the appraisements to be made in conformity with the true intention of that act, was brought to the notice of Congress in my message to Congress at the opening of its present session. But however sensible I may be of the embarrassments to which the Executive, in the absence of all aid from the superior wisdom of the Legislature, will be liable, in the enforcement of the existing laws, I have not, with the sincerest wish to acquiesce in its expressed will, been able to persuade myself that the exigency of the occasion is so great as to justify me in signing the bill in question, with my present views of its character and effects. The existing laws, as I am advised, are sufficient to authorize and enable the collecting officers, under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, to levy the duties imposed by the act of 1833.

That act was passed under peculiar circumstances, to which it is not necessary that I should do more than barely allude. Whatever may be, in theory, its character, I have always regarded it as imparting the highest moral obligation. It has now existed for nine years, unchanged in any essential particular, with as general acquiescence, it is believed, of the whole country, as that country has ever manifested for any of her wisely established institutions. It has insured to it the repose which always flows from timely, wise, and moderate counsels—a repose the more striking, because of the long and angry agitations which preceded it. This salutary law proclaims, in express terms, the principle which, while it led to the abandonment of a scheme of indirect taxation founded on a false basis, and pushed to dangerous excess, justifies any enlargement of duties that may be called for by the real exigencies of the public service. It provides "that duties shall be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the Government." It is therefore in the power of Congress to lay duties as high as its discretion may dictate, for the necessary uses of the Government, without infringing upon the objects of the act of 1833. I do not doubt that the exigencies of the Government do require an increase of the tariff of duties above 20 per cent.; and I as little doubt that Congress may, above as well as below that rate, so discriminate as to give incidental protection to manufacturing industry—thus to make the burdens which it is compelled to impose upon the people, for the purposes of Government, productive of a double benefit. This, most of the reasonable opponents of protective duties seem willing to concede; and, if we may judge from the manifestations of public opinion in all quarters, this is all that the manufacturing interests really require. I am happy in the persuasion that this double object can be most easily and effectually accomplished, at the present juncture, without any departure from the spirit and principle of the statute in question. The manufacturing classes have now an opportunity, which may never occur again, of permanently identifying their interests with those of the whole country, and making them, in the highest sense of the term, a national concern. The moment is propitious to the interests of the whole country, in the introduction of harmony among all its parts and all its several interests. The same rate of imposts, and no more, as will most surely re-establish the public credit, will secure to the manufacturer all the protection he ought to desire, with every prospect of permanence and stability which the hearty acquiescence of the whole country, on a reasonable system, can hold out to him.

But of this universal acquiescence, and the harmony and confidence, and the many other benefits that will certainly result from it, I regard the suspension of the law for distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands as an indispensable condition. This measure is, in my judgment, called for by a large number, if not a great majority, of the people of the United States; by the state of the public credit and finances; by the critical posture of our various foreign relations; and, above all, by that most sacred of all duties—public faith. The act of September last, which provides for the distribution, couples it inseparably with the condition, that it shall cease—first, in case of war; second, as soon and so long as the rate of duties shall, for any reason whatever, be raised above 20 per cent. Nothing can be more clear, express, or imperative, than this language. It is in vain to allege that a deficit in the treasury was known to exist, and that means were taken to supply this deficit by loan when the act was passed. It is true that a loan was authorized at the same session during which the distribution law was passed; but the most sanguine of the friends of the two measures entertained no doubt but that the loan would be eagerly sought after and taken up by capitalists, and speedily reimbursed by a country destined, as they hoped, soon to enjoy an overflowing prosperity. The very terms of the loan, making it redeemable *in three years*, demonstrate this beyond all cavil. Who, at the time, foresaw or imagined the possibility of the present real state of things, when a nation that has paid off her whole debt since the last peace, while all the other great powers have been increasing theirs, and whose resources, already so great, are yet but in the infancy of their development, should be compelled to haggle in the money-market for a paltry sum not equal to one year's revenue upon her economical system? If the distribution law is to be indefinitely suspended, according not only to its own terms, but by universal consent, in the case of war, wherein are the actual exigencies of the country, or the moral obligation to provide for them, less under present circumstances, than they could be were we actually engaged in war? It appears to me to be the indispensable duty of all concerned in the administration of public affairs to see that a state of things so humiliating and so perilous should not last a moment longer than is absolutely unavoidable. Much less excusable should we be in parting with any portion of our available means, at least until the demands of the treasury are fully supplied. But, besides the urgency of such considerations, the fact is undeniable, that the distribution act could not have become a law without the guaranty in the proviso of the act itself.

This connexion, thus meant to be inseparable, is severed by the bill presented to me. The bill violates the principle of the acts of 1833 and September, 1841, by suspending the first, and rendering, for a time, the last inoperative. Duties above 20 per cent. are proposed to be levied, and yet the *proviso* in the distribution act is disregarded. The proceeds of the sales are to be distributed on the 1st of August; so that, while the duties proposed to be enacted exceed 20 per cent., no suspension of the distribution to the States is permitted to take place. To abandon the principle for a month, is to open the way for its total abandonment. If such is not meant, why postpone at all? Why not let the distribution take place on the 1st of July, if the law so directs? (which, however, is regarded as questionable.) But why not have limited the provision to that effect! Is it for the accommodation of the treasury? I see no reason to believe that the treasury will be in better condition to meet the payment on the 1st of August than on the 1st of July.

The bill assumes that a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands is, by existing laws, to be made on the 1st day of July, 1842, notwithstanding there has been an imposition of duties on imports exceeding 20 per cent. up to that day, and directs it to be made on the 1st of August next. It seems to me very clear that this conclusion is equally erroneous and dangerous; as it would divert from the treasury a fund sacredly pledged for the general purposes of the Government, in the event of a rate of duty above 20 per cent. being found necessary for an economical administration of the Government.

The bill under consideration is designed only as a temporary measure; and thus a temporary measure, passed merely for the convenience of Congress, is made to affect the vital principle of an important act. If the proviso of the act of September, 1841, can be suspended for the whole period of a temporary law, why not for the whole period of a permanent law? In fact, a doubt may be well entertained, according to strict legal rules, whether the condition, having been thus expressly suspended by this bill, and rendered inapplicable to a case where it would otherwise have clearly applied, will not be considered as ever after satisfied and gone. Without expressing any decided opinion on this point, I see enough in it to justify me in adhering to the law as it stands, in preference to subjecting a condition so vitally affecting the peace of the country, and so solemnly enacted at a momentous crisis, and so steadfastly adhered to ever since, and so replete, if adhered to, with good to every interest of the country, to doubtful or captious interpretation.

In discharging the high duties thus imposed on me by the Constitution, I repeat to the House my entire willingness to co-operate in all financial measures, constitutional and proper, which in its wisdom it may judge necessary and proper to re-establish the credit of the Government. I believe that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands being restored to the treasury—or, more properly speaking, the proviso of the act of September, 1841, being permitted to remain in full force—a tariff of duties may easily be adjusted, which, while it will yield a revenue sufficient to maintain the Government in vigor by restoring its credit, will afford ample protection, and infuse a new hope into all our manufacturing establishments. The condition of the country calls for such legislation, and it will afford me the most sincere pleasure to co-operate in it.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, June 29, 1842.

A motion was made by Mr. Cushing that the Message be printed, on which a debate arose between Messrs. Cost Johnson, Holmes, Granger, Saltonstall, Fillmore, and Cushing.

Mr. Johnson declared his intention soon to offer a bill embracing a system of measures calculated to relieve the public embarrassments; one of which was, to assume the State debts, by pledging the Public Lands for their payment, (a scheme which, Mr. Caruthers stated, would not be supported by three other members of the House.)

Mr. Holmes of S. C. (Loco) indulged in the most extravagant compliments of Mr. Tyler. He "offered a thanksgiving to him for the manly act." "The energy and independence of one man had saved the country from the evil on which it had fallen." "It would hand down his character to ages to come after us." "This act will place the President in the front rank of the People, and the people will sustain him," &c. &c. [This is strong evidence of the coalition which rumor has spoken of between Tyler and the Locos.]

Mr. Granger said that this was a time for the Whigs to stand their ground, or the interests of the States would be sacrificed. No man would assert that 20 per cent. duties would support the government, now or hereafter. Therefore to confine the distribution to that rate of duties, would postpone it forever. He called on the manufacturers to meet the question like men, (meaning, we suppose, to leave the Tariff at 20 per cent. so that the distribution might be made.) He quoted from Mr. Tyler in 1839, to show that he was in favor of distribution without reference to the compromise act.

Mr. Saltonstall considered this an infinitely more important crisis than the Bank vetoes, and one of the most important that had happened under the Constitution. This veto was not on constitutional grounds, nor on any other than expediency. This veto power would ride over the liberties of the country; and it would be no longer a land of liberty or representative government. What would be the situation of the country? This was the 29th of June: every body knew that, after to-morrow, the duties on imports would fall to twenty per cent., to be reckoned on a home valuation. The President declared that no difficulty would result: he would promulgate a set of regulations that should meet the case and remove all difficulty; and this, when the compromise act itself declared that the regulations for the home valuation were to be prescribed BY LAW.—Mr. S. did not know what adviser the President might have had; but Mr. S had looked into the subject, and was ready to give it as the opinion of a private individual that the duties *could not be collected*, and should the attempt be made under Executive prescription, it would give rise to thousands of lawsuits. Unless Congress should establish a system of regulations, as repeated it, no duties could be collected.

Mr. Fillmore regarded this extraordinary Message and the joy with which it was received by the other side of the House, as the consummation of a treaty that had long been understood to be in negotiation. He should shed no tears that the Executive had passed into the appropriate place. The reasons assigned he regarded as mere pretence; for under the veto, all duties would be reduced on 1st July to 20 per cent. and *the distribution would take place on that day.* He was free to confess that he believed they were approaching a crisis which would shake this Union to its centre. Time would determine who was to yield and who was right; time would determine whether the President or the Representatives of the people should provide the ways and means to carry on this Government in the way they thought best, so long as they violated no principle of the Constitution. The President had told them he had taken this power into his own hands, and that the law passed by Congress was unnecessary; and the question arose, whether Congress should legislate, or the President.

Mr. Cushing defended the President at great length, and finally the House ordered the Message to be printed, and adjourned.

On Thursday, the Message again came up, and the debate was resumed, by Messrs. Briggs, Stuart of Va., Tillinghast, and Lane, in opposition to the President's course, and by Messrs. Proffitt and Weller in defence. The debate was marked by a good deal of asperity, and strong indications of a determination on the part of the majority to pass such laws as may seem wise to them, without regard to Executive dictation.

On Friday and Saturday the same debate was continued at great length by many members.

Mr. Rayner, from the Committee on Commerce, on leave given, reported a bill to provide for the construction of a direct communication between the waters of Albemarle Sound and the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of North Carolina.

Also, from the same committee, a bill making an appropriation for the erection of a marine hospital at or near Ocracock, North Carolina.

"*Brag* is a good dog, but *Hold-fast*, a better," saith the old saw. Some months since, it was boldly announced in the "Western Carolinian," that there had been great changes in Rowan County, *against* the Whigs. But the time having arrived for bringing on the Candidates, lo! and behold, the Locos have been unable to find men, so ambitious of the distinction of being beaten, as to start in the race.—*Raleigh Register.*

POSTSCRIPT.

The New York Sun of Saturday last says, "that Dorr has been captured at Williamsburg, Massachusetts, and taken back yesterday afternoon to Providence, R. I., in the steamboat New Haven."

MARRIED,

In Robeson County, by the Rev. Hector McLean, in Centre Church, on the 20th of June last, Rev. JOHN R. McINTOSH to Miss CAROLINE M. JEWETT, all of Floral College.

In Richmond county, on the 23d ult., by T. Bostick, Esq., Mr. JNO. T. McCOLL to Miss FRANCES ANN BOSTICK, daughter of Solomon Bostick; all of Richmond county.

DIED,

In this county, on Sunday morning last, after a lingering illness, of consumption, Miss FLORA McALLISTER.

At Prospect Hall, Bladen county, on the 26th ult., Mrs. MARGARET ROBESON, relict of the late Bartram Robeson, aged seventy-five.

At Houston, Texas, JOHN SCOTT, Esq., formerly of Hillsborough, N. C., and for several years Solicitor General of this State. He was Recorder of the City of Houston at the time of his death.

At the residence of Dr. Angus D. McLean, in Robeson county, N. C., on the 27th ult., PATRICK EDWARD BYRNES, of Albany, New York. The deceased was returning from the South West, whither he had gone in October last, to pursue his profession of Stone-masonry, when he was attacked with the disease (inflammation of the stomach,) which terminated his existence.—*Com.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Sunday last, Steamer Cotton Plant, with goods for J & J Kyle, H Erambert, C T Haigh, D O'Hanlon, E W Willkings, C J & R M Orrell, S W Tillinghast, Gardner & McKethan, J M Rose, J Martine, J Huske & Son, G A Schivarzman, and J E Patterson, of this place; and for J H Lindsay, Salisbury Company, H Stirewalt Jr. Salem Company, J C Jacobson, S E Brietz, Rev C B Walker, and Scott & McAdoo, of the interior.

Received per Cotton Plant, and for Sale,

20 BBLS. GREEN COPPERAS,
15 bags Laguira Coffee,
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
5 bbls. Crushed do.
1 ceroon Caraccas Indigo.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

July 5, 1842. 9-tf

Shirtings & Sheetings, 4-4 & 7-8,

COTTON YARNS, from Nos. 4 to 12, Carpet Twine 3 and 4 ply, and wrapping Twine, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, near Fayetteville, N. C. Country Merchants will do well to call and examine these goods before making their fall purchases elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

July 6, 1842. 9-tf.

French Burr Mill Stones, Anchor Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

JUST received and for sale, a few pair of French Burr Mill Stones, manufactured by the celebrated Wm. Tyack, New York. These Stones are favorably known in this and other States, of which we have abundant proof. The prices have been reduced to suit the present hard times. Those who want Stones for the present season, will do well to send their orders to us soon.

HALL & JOHNSON.

July 6, 1842. 9-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Jesse Sanders of Moore County, Farmer, creditor of Archibald Munroe of Moore County, Merchant, that he be declared Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

June 30, 1842. 9-3w

University of Maryland.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Regular Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution, will commence on the 31st of October, and continue four months. The Preliminary Course of Lectures, to which Students are admitted without additional charge, will commence on the first Monday of September. These Lectures are wholly independent of the Regular Course, which is complete in itself. The term will be considered entire to all who enter before the 10th of November.

NATHANIEL POTTER, M. D.—Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

RICHARD WILMOT HALL, M. D.—Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Obstetrics.

WILLIAM E. A. AIKIN, M. D.—Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D.—Professor of Surgery.

SAMUEL CHEW, M. D.—Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Hygiene.

JOSEPH ROBY, M. D.—Professor of Special and General Anatomy.

SAMUEL CHEW, *Dean.*

June 24, 1842. 9-8w

DR. WM. H. BENNETT

TENDERS his professional services to the people generally, in and near Whiteville, Columbus County, N. C. Any feeling disposed to give him a call, will find him at all times ready to attend to them, unless professionally engaged. Charges in proportion to the pressure of the times.

July 1, 1842. 9-eow4w

The Rev. ALBERT SMEDES, late of the City of New York, having opened the School for Young Ladies in the spacious and finely situated buildings recently occupied by the Episcopal School in Raleigh, is prepared to receive accessions to the number of his pupils. From experience conviction, that the advantages of this Institution, in respect to its order and discipline, to the health comfort and happiness of its pupils, to their cultivation of every graceful and ornamental accomplishment, and to their physical, literary and religious improvement, cannot be surpassed in any similar Establishment in the United States. The Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D. is *ex officio*, Visiter of the Institution.

The Rev. Albert Smedes is the Rector and Proprietor. An experienced French Governess resides in the family, and every effort is made to encourage the Pupils to converse in the French Language.

The Department of Music is under the care of Mr. Brandt, an accomplished Musician, who also resides in the Institution.

In his notice of this School, in his late Address to his Convention, our Bishop thus remarks: "All we ask for its success, is the patronage which the Institution may deserve. It has been established by individual enterprise, and rests upon individual responsibility. The Church, however, is not without a deep interest in its prosperity, which, I doubt not, her members will duly recognise, by securing for their children the benefits which have thus been provided for them at some risk and self sacrifice."

TERMS.

For Board and Tuition, in English, $100 per Session. For French $12 50; for Music $25 00; For Painting and drawing $15 00 per session—all payable in advance.

Young Ladies furnish only Bedding and Towels.

The year consists of two sessions, the former commencing May 15th and terminating Oct. 15th; the latter commencing Nov. 25th, and ending April 25th. Pupils, who enter the Institution after the first month of a session has expired, will be charged only from the date of their entrance.

Pupils, remaining during vacations, will be required to pay $2 50 per week for their board.

Mr. Smedes refers to the following gentlemen in Raleigh, viz: Hon. D. Cameron, Hon. James Iredell, Hon. Geo. E. Badger, Hon. John H. Bryan, Gen. Sam'l. F. Patterson, Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. Esq. and Major Charles L. Hinton.

Raleigh, June 24th, 1842. 9-2w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

THIS Court, at Chambers, may be considered as always open for the reception of petitions, except when I am on my Circuit, or otherwise necessarily absent.

Those who have been declared bankrupts, may prepare, according to the Rules, for a final hearing at the stated Courts to which their cases respectively belong. The necessary publications will be ordered by the Court; and notice, according to Form 22 and Rule 54, must be given by the Solicitor or by the party—the former making an official report, the latter verifying the fact by the affidavit of a disinterested person, to be filed in Court.

It is ordered, that Rule 48 be so modified as to read thus—"Ten days' previous notice, by public advertisement, shall be given of the sale of personal effects, and fourteen days, of real estate—to be published so as best to benefit the sale."

The Petitioner to be declared a Bankrupt, when he files his petition at Chambers, must deposite the sum of $5 with the Clerk, to cover the charges down to the decree of bankruptcy; and must also pay the printer for publication.

The Fayetteville Observer will be my principal organ of communication on proceedings in bankruptcy.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

At Chambers, July 2, 1842. 9-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Elijah Sugg of Montgomery County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Francis Westbrook of Sampson County, Farmer to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Turney Westbrook of Sampson County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Archibald McK. Sowell of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

John W. Potter of Bladen County, Merchant, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Evan Bevan of Bladen County, Merchant, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Quimby Sowell of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

John Jordan of Montgomery County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

John Northcott of Montgomery County, Millwright, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Walter A. Jordan of Montgomery County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Jesse F. Muse of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Carrol Brady of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

John Smith of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Noah Brewer of Moore County, Mechanic, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

George Hunsucker of Moore County, Mechanic, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Salmon Strong of Sampson County, Physician, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Isaac Jones of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Jethro Denson of Moore County, Mechanic, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

James H. Muse of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Brinkley Phillips of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Stephen Pledger of Robeson County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

John Averitt of Cumberland County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Mark Allen of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Albert P. Hurt of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, Mechanic, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Josiah Tyson of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

James Riddle of Moore County, Mechanic, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

June 30, 1842. 9-3w

NEW CROCKERY
AND GLASS-WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of GRANITE AND QUEENS-WARE, CUT AND MOULD GLASS-WARE, consisting of Dinner Sets of white Granite and brown and green Queens-Ware; Tea Sets of white and figured Granite; Chamber Sets of white Granite, and blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware; white and figured Granite Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams; blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware, including Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ewers, Basins and Steaks; cut and mould Wine Glasses and Tumblers. Together with an assortment of common Earthen-Ware. All of which he offers for sale, either at Wholesale or Retail. To effect sales, he only deems it necessary to solicit a call from those wishing to buy, as he is determined to sell lower than articles of similar quality were ever offered at before in this market.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6, 1842. 96-tf

A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Lime, &c. &c., for sale, as heretofore, for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. W.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, my SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

15 HHDS. SUGAR,
60 bags COFFEE,
50 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
15 ditto Palm Leaf ditto,
10 ditto Bonnets,
15 ditto Cotton Cards,
75 kegs White Lead,
Indigo, Madder, Patent Medicines, &c.

Which will be sold at unusually low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN D. STARR.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1842. 2tf

Just Received by the late arrivals from New York,

100 DOZEN WEEDING HOES,
25 do. Corn and German Scythes,
8 do. Ibotson's & German Straw Knives,
30 cases Hats,
10 do. Wool and Palm Leaf ditto.

Together with various other articles suitable for the Spring trade.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.

April 5, 1842. 96tf

On hand,

800 BUSHELS CORN,
200 ditto OATS,
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

J. C. & G. B. A.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp Oil, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by the bbl. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

October 18, 1841. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do. prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore and Bank.)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only.*

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

☞ The Exercises of the Schools at Ashborough, will be resumed on the 4th of July next, and end the 15th December;—the Male Department under the direction of John D. Clancey, and the Female Department under the direction of Mrs. A. S. Whitney. Terms of tuition as heretofore. Board can be had in the village and vicinity, at from $4 to $6 per month.

J. M. A. DRAKE, *Sec. to the Board.*

June 15, 1842. 7-6w

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1842.

Moses Myrick and others, vs. James Myrick and Alfred Brower, Adm'r.

PETITION FOR DIVISION OF SLAVES.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Myrick, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that unless the said James Myrick come in at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur, this Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Carthage, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1842, and 66th year of American Independence.

6] A. C. CURRY, C. C. C.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spiritous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 87tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed.

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NO. 4 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, a superior article, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills. 30 inch heavy SHIRTINGS, worthy the attention of purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO,

JUST received, an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 12, 1841. 71tf

CHOICE PROPERTY
At Private Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of the late Firm of C. & P. Mallett, and by virtue of the last Will and Testament of the late Peter J. Mallett, will sell all the residue of the

REAL ESTATE

Which belonged to that concern, consisting of

4 tracts or parcels of Wood Land.

Also, that valuable Property, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at present occupied by John S. Pearson.

Also, four unimproved Lots on Gillespie street, joins the property at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq. On these Lots is a fine growth of native forest trees.

Also, an unimproved Lot in Campbellton.

And having removed from town, I will sell my late

DWELLING on Hay Mount,

Which requires no description. And also, a

Valuable Summer Residence

At Eutaw, where are some of the finest Springs of pure Water in the State.

A liberal credit will be allowed on the said Property, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory securities, bearing interest from the date.

C. P. MALLETT.

December 6, 1841. 79tf

FOR RENT,

A COMMODIOUS COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Eutaw.

C. P. MALLETT.

May 3, 1842. 100-tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
120 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
10 boxes SODA BISCUIT,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

March 21, 1842. 94tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 59tf

D. K. McRAE,

Attorney at Law, Fayetteville, N. C.,

HAVING returned from his mission to Mexico, will resume the practice of Law in the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Cumberland, and the Superior Courts of Sampson. He will also attend to cases of Bankruptcy at Chambers.

April 5, 1842. 96-tf

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE undersigned takes this method to return his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in Fayetteville, and trusts, by strict attention to business, still to merit public approbation.

Impressed with the truth that a "quick shilling is worth more than a slow pound," he has resolved to lower his prices to suit the times.

He will warrant all work done at his Establishment, as to the fit and make, as he employs none but first rate hands.

Persons from the country, who may wish to have their work done at home, can have it cut, with the same care and attention as if he made it up himself.

The Subscriber may be found at all times at his Store on Hay street, second door West of the Lafayette Hotel.

HENRY BAKER.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1842. 3-3m

N. B. On hand, a few articles of Ready-made CLOTHING, which I would be glad to dispose of low for Cash. H. B.

Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,

30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.

For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

ENTERTAINMENT

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a parcel of LAND, which lies in Bladen County, 20 miles below Fayetteville; 400 acres on the River, well adapted to cultivation; a small portion cleared,—the residue well timbered with Oak, suitable for Staves. Also, 200 acres of back Land, not far from the River, and well timbered with Pine, suitable for Timber. Such is the description of the Land given me by those who know it well. I will sell it on accommodating terms.

JAMES McDANIEL,
Near Fayetteville

February 7, 1842. 88tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

NEW BOOKS.

CORSE DE LEON, by James; Hyperion, by Longfellow; Mrs. Rives's Souvenirs; Personal Recollections of Charlotte Elizabeth; Young Lady's Friend; Hints to Mothers; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers; Watts and Rippon; Kinne's Questions; Hooper's Dictionary, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

March 1, 1842.

DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

E. W. DEENING

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville that he has located himself on Hay Street, opposite Mr. Martine's, where he intends to carry on the DYEING AND SCOURING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. He will Dye every description of Cotton, Woollen, and Silken Goods. Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments dyed any colour and finished in the neatest manner. He will also clean Carpets, Comb Cloths, Hearth Rugs, and Table Covers.

COTTON YARNS, of various colors, warranted, kept constantly on had for sale.

Fayetteville, February 22, 1842. 90-1Y

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term, 1842.

John Martin and others *vs.* Joseph Gilbert and others

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Murdock Wadsworth and wife Lydia, Josiah Willet and wife Mahala, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear before the Judge of this honorable Court, to be held at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition, or Judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court, the Monday before the last Monday of February, A. D. 1842.

5] S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by JAMES MARTINE

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 59tf

H. ERAMBERT,
TAILOR,

Next door North of the Bank of the State, corner of Franklin and Gillespie Streets,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers, who pay for their work when done, that he will thankfully receive and attend to their orders, at his usual high prices. Gentlemen cannot expect to have fine work done unless they pay *fine* prices for it. He employs the best workmen in town, and has to pay them the best prices given in town—he does not trust his work to boys. He begs leave to assure those who may favor him with their orders, that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction, and if the work done by him does not fit, it will not be suffered to be taken away.

☞ Cutting done to order, and warranted to be as well done as if cut to be made in his Shop, *when made as cut.*

May 28, 1842. 4-3m

Daguerreotype Miniatures

TAKEN in the most perfect manner, every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock, at the Court House, up stairs.

May 18. 2:f

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having located himself permanently in Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as an agent for the sale of

Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores,

and all other Country produce. He will also give attention to the purchasing of any kind of MERCHANDISE. His purpose is to remain in Wilmington both Winter and Summer.

L. MALLETT.

May 4, 1842. 1tf

FOR RENT.

THE STORE on Hay Street, with large Ware Houses, lately occupied by Stark & Pearce. Apply to

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 21, 1842. 99tf

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

HUMAN HAIR.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[*From the Mayor.*]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
City of Philadelphia. }

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, who names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, [L. S.] and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, the sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on *the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy: for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO. 71 Maiden Lane, New York and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY.

NEW EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS.

THE first Edition of Judge Potter's Rules in Bankruptcy having been exhausted, the Subscriber has printed a second, which contains several additional Forms and Rules. Price, as before, 25 cents, to be had at the Bookstores of Turner & Hughes, Raleigh, J. G. Burr, Wilmington, and

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 27.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hull & Johnson:

Gentlemen. In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,

JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nodding. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shewn to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a One is been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 1, 1842.

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best both North and South, that is now running to Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

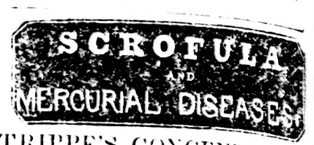
February 10, 1842. 84tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the Will and Testament of Col. Jos. H. Hodges, dec'd, at the September term last of the County Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*

November 22, 1841.



TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA,

For the cure of Scrofulous, Mercurial, Syphilitic, and other diseases, which depend upon a Scrofulous habit of body.

IS prepared by a new process, without boiling, is warranted to contain, in a concentrated form, the active principles of the root, obtained from the most approved species of sarsaparilla.

Its efficacy has been repeatedly tested in practice in the successful treatment of the worst forms of the diseases, for the cure of which Sarsaparilla is recommended, after other preparations of medicine, the Panacea, &c. had been used without effect. A number of cases of extensive ulcerations and affections of the bones, in simple Syphilis and in Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases, have been permanently cured by its use in three months, without any other treatment, except the most simple applications to the parts diseased. A trial of two or three bottles, in similar cases, will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

It has been found particularly useful after calomel, where that medicine has been given to those in scrofulous habits, or in the cure of a certain disease. It is admirably calculated, in such cases, to remove all disease from the body, and restore the usual vigour of the constitution, and may be used with safety and advantage after the system is mercurialized. The use of one or two bottles, on many occasions of the kind, will prove an effectual security against secondary diseases, and in many cases, will effect a perfect cure, after three or four doses of calomel, of five or eight grains each, night and morning, have been taken, followed by sage and the usual local treatment.

Prepared and for sale wholesale and retail by JOSEPH ENNALLS TRIPPE at his large Store, No. 298 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey.

Also, Wholesale, by J. & J. F. TRIPPE General Agents, Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden Lane, N. York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 19, 1842. 87tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have found among our children with uniform success.—*Ex.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

TO THE AFFLICTED

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled and unequalled for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks, and not without the omission of even one dose—Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair test of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearances, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases, when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, have coughs of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions, and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs, and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the fever, than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off, at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough, and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor on Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEEL.

November 8, 1841. 75tf

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office